

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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[Magazines, &c., continued p. 231.]

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## LITERATURE

*A History of English Prose Rhythm.*  
By George Saintsbury. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE part played by rhythm in the writing of fine prose has received little attention from teachers and critics of English literature, and the few who have touched on it have confined their remarks to an examination of the closing cadence of the sentence or its introductory words. Prof. Saintsbury has had, therefore, to survey our literature from beginning to end from a new point of view, unassisted by any previous studies. It is no vain compliment to say that he is better fitted for this task than any other man alive. The subject is one that has interested him from the beginning of his career; his taste for fine English writing (in others) is almost impeccable; he admires the right things for the right reason; and the peculiarities of his own style, though as marked as ever, are but a condiment for the *toujours perdrix* of his selections.

Rhythm is one of the components of the texture of a fine prose style, indeed of any prose which is more than a faithful transcript of the language of conversation. It may be compared to a warp of which beautiful words are the woof. But it has not hitherto in English been regarded as a subject for elaborate analysis; nay, some have thought of the attempt as barbarous, and deprecated the measuring of a delicate instinct by a mathematical formula. Others go further. A great critic once lamented in our columns that time had robbed our beloved language of that beautiful cadence which

fell sweetly and unconsciously from the lips of our forefathers; and most readers have been in the habit of regarding rhythm, when they find it in an author, as the result of an instinct for beautiful expression, a happy gift of the spirit, uncontrolled and elusive. Prof. Saintsbury has, however, proved in this volume that rhythm can be analyzed, and that an attempt may be made not to reproduce, but to attune the ear to the harmony, the polyphony even, of our great prose writers. He holds that, like metrical verse, fine prose naturally falls into feet, some of them common to verse and prose, others uncommon—if not impossible—in our poetry as we know it. We do not propose to criticize here his system of scansion, which would demand a long, technical discussion unsuited for a single review, but merely remark that many of his feet depend on the way the reader looks on the passage, and that this makes the relative importance of the feet subject to considerable modification.

The book rightly begins with a conspectus of the opinions of the ancients, on whose theory of rhythm little advance has been made. Aristotle's definition of prose as neither possessing metre nor destitute of rhythm is quoted, but, curiously enough, the attempt of his pupil Aristoxenus to define rhythm is not introduced. He analyzed it into three elements—the spoken word, the tune, and the bodily motion—this element of rhythm being illustrated for us by the anecdote preserved by Longinus, that Greek audiences were sometimes driven to beat time like dancers with the speaker, so fine were their ears and quick their sense of rhythm. The conscious element of movement has died out of prose rhythm in modern times with the growth of reading, though the recitation of fine prose is still emphasized by it in Eastern languages. The element of tune apparently refers to the well-known allusion in the happy phrase of Cicero, "In dicendo quidam cantus obscurior"—there is in speaking a kind of under-hum of song—which the present reviewer has always connected with the remark of Coleridge, "Eloquence is heard, while poetry is overheard"—the poetry of fine prose, be it understood. But whatever value ancient observations may have for us, classical criticism had little effect on the writing of our language till late in its history, while the influence of mediæval Latin on it has hardly yet been examined: the roots of our prose style lie in the North.

The author himself attributes the origin of this book to a phrase of Dr. Lawrence: "Until it [the true rhythm of the Old English verse] is understood, the development of English prose rhythm cannot be properly explained." On this hint he wrote. Our prose is the oldest in Europe. We have Old English prose pretty certainly dating from the seventh century, and certainly from the eighth; while there is no Old French prose worth speaking of till the latter part of the twelfth century. The merits of this prose of ours

have rarely been better set forth than by Prof. Saintsbury; but its defects were inherent in it, and until the new superstructure of Romance and Latin words had been raised upon it and its excrescences lopped off, no development was possible. But as a foundation for our language it has not been disturbed, or even much added to. From Old English the author passes to Middle English, finishing the first section of his book with Malory, Berners, and Fisher, and doing full justice to the extraordinary merits of Malory both as editor and as writer of prose. His second section covers the ground from Ascham to Clarendon—the triumph of the ornate style and the concurrence of the plain. The third section deals with Augustan prose; the fourth, in three chapters, with the writers of the nineteenth century. An Appendix gives the results the Professor has reached in the form of suggestions.

Reading through the work carefully, we have tried to arrive at the general principle which underlies the whole of the passages which the author has specially selected for encomium, and it seems to us that the indispensable criterion of a piece of fine prose is that it should be capable of being read aloud with effect, not that it should be composed for reading aloud—a very different thing. The ear is undoubtedly more susceptible to rhythm than the eye, and the habit of relying on it protects a writer sensitive to style from falling into true metrical effect—the distinction being, of course, in the use of the *cæsura*. While the pause is of essential importance in both poetry and prose, in poetry the ear is led to an expectation of *cæsuric* effects; in prose, however, its use is to break up a succession of feet likely to give the impression of metre, since the moment that regular sequences of rhythm assert themselves, and lead the reader to expect others, the effect of prose is lost. The presence of unintentional verse is not, in our language, such a demerit as in the Latin and Romance tongues; and it would be impossible to parallel in our literature the case mentioned by Casanova of an orator who wrote his speeches out in alexandrines to ensure that in the final prose version all suspicion of verse should be absent. All the elements of poetry except this of metre are susceptible of use in prose, as witness the work of the Brontës. The true antithesis of poetry, as Coleridge says, is not prose, but science—hard and logical method and scientific modulation of the sentences. Pure and highly rhythmical prose must preserve continuity of rhythmical effect without any mechanical grouping; its rhythmical scheme should be undefined, indeterminate in character. In seeking proof of this influence of the ear, we do not adduce the chief early examples on which Prof. Saintsbury lays stress—Mandeville, Chaucer, Malory, and the like. All books before the popularization of printing were meant to be read aloud, or at least were written by men to whose ears the art of *dictamen*—accentual prose rhythms—was familiar. The crowning

glory of English—the Authorized Version—is, of course, the most obvious example of deliberate prose rhythm, many of its happiest results, as the author shows, being indubitably calculated solely to produce this effect. But we can take an example in a modern prose writer whom Prof. Saintsbury singles out for exceptional commendation—William Morris. The subject-matter of his early prose romances—immature and unpolished as they are—is not essentially different in language and handling from that of the glorious series with which he closed his career; the sole and fundamental difference was that a course of public speaking, each address being the subject of careful preparation, had disciplined his ear to such cadence and rhythm that the high-water mark of modern English poetical prose was reached in the noble series of romances between 'The Dream of John Ball' and 'The Sundering Flood.'

We cannot but repeat the expression of the pleasure that this book has given us, and, though we fear that the secret of writing fine prose, like the secrets of Freemasonry, is never to be divulged in words, but must be divined by the earnest searcher after it, yet the hints that this study affords will enable a writer with an ear for rhythm to check his endeavours and realize their weak spots, and at the least it will facilitate the practice of the art of "the sedulous ape." Let us quote in conclusion, and with entire approval, Prof. Saintsbury's final summing-up of his work:—

"For as, even in verse, I hold that.... the final decision must always be left to the sensitive ear in each individual case, so, and infinitely more so, in prose, where are no such forms, or where at least the number of them is infinite, and where Variety itself is mistress and queen—the moon that governs the waves of prose, as Order is the sun that directs the orbit of verse—the ear once more is judge. 'Not worth blotting fair paper, and wasting irrevocable time, in coming to such a result as this?' It is very possible. But the work lay in my way; and I found it; and I tried to do it with such might as I had."

#### AMERICAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

It is a great advantage to have a firm of publishers which strides the Atlantic like a Colossus, with one leg in London and the other in New York. The English student of English social problems thereby gets his sources of information doubled

*Concentration and Control: a Solution of the Trust Problem in the United States.* By Charles R. Van Hise. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Old Age Dependency in the United States: a Complete Survey of the Pension Movement.* By Lee Welling Squier. (Same publishers.)

*Government by all the People; or, The Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall as Instruments of Democracy.* By Delos F. Wilcox. (Same publishers.)

and his outlook extended, with a minimum of effort on his part. He reads in his own language of the difficulties and doings of men of his own race settled under geographical and economic conditions which are wholly different from those to which he is accustomed, and are the determining factors in the solution of the problems in which he is more directly interested. There is no need, nowadays, to dwell on the advantages of such a comparative study of social problems. Every argument in favour of the intensive study of Aristotle's 'Politics' and Plato's 'Republic' as an indispensable introduction to sound political thinking is equally valid for the study of the problems of the greater nations of our own time. It is, in fact, the merest commonplace that such a study is simply carrying on the tradition of the Greek thinkers.

America has signally and curiously belied the prophets of half a century ago. It is true that if the whole population of the world emigrated *en masse* to the States, the density of the population would be less than that of England to-day. Everybody can remember the glowing accounts of the older geography books, with their enticing calculations as to the size of the farm that every family could have if a given enormous number of millions of Europeans settled in the Mississippi valley. There are not now 100 millions in the United States, and these would appear to the Martian observer, perhaps, as a hundred crows in a ten-acre field would appear to an English farmer. Yet all the talk in America is about race-suicide, and the conservation of national resources. It is much the same in politics. We were brought up on the glories of American freedom. The world had never known anything like this great continent, where every man was a king, where the President's son sat on the same school form as the cobbler's, and a first-class carriage would have been an outrage on the rights of man. The upshot of it all is that the one great problem is to make the American's vote somewhat more influential in the politics of his country than a kitten's mew.

The three books before us deal effectively and instructively with some of the most important of current American problems. Mr. Van Hise, the President of the University of Wisconsin, adds one more to the vast stack of books on the Trust problem, but none of them known to us is quite so useful to the English reader. He explains lucidly, and with a wealth of apt statistical and economic data, the causes which have led to the concentration of industry. He shows how the waste resulting from competition made combination necessary, and he explains in a singularly lucid way the successive forms which the combinations took—pools, trusts, holding corporations, and mergers—in the face of successive legislative attacks on them. In his view combinations possess such economic advantages that it is futile to attempt to prevent them, and consequently they must be controlled in the public interest by specially appointed com-

missions, just as services of public utility are already controlled. These commissions are to be given powers to secure publicity, regulate prices, enforce conservation, secure good social conditions and fair wages for the workers, and control the capitalization of the combinations to prevent "watering." He does not suggest that all these powers should be granted at once, but sees in them the only logical development by which the advantages of combination can be obtained while purging away the disadvantages with which the American public is only too familiar.

Mr. Squier takes us to the other end of the social scale. Of 18,000,000 wage-earners in the United States there are, he says, approximately 1,250,000 former wage-earners who have reached the age of 65 years, and are now supported by charity, public and private. The main cause of this is the low wages paid to the worker while he is in active service. The minimum wage necessary for a family of five or six, in industries other than agriculture, is 600 dollars a year, and it has been calculated that 60 per cent of the adult male workers of the United States receive less than this required minimum. The problem is being made more difficult by the fact that prices are rising more rapidly than wages. Mr. Squier reviews the measures taken for securing superannuation allowances, and finds them very inadequate. In an appendix he prints the Bill of Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania for providing old-age pensions of 120 dollars (24*l.*) per annum.

Mr. Wilcox is not concerned with economic problems. He simply wants the majority of the people of America to bear rule in America. For this purpose he desires to see the introduction for national purposes of (1) the Initiative—the power of a given percentage of voters to get their wishes as to legislation placed before the people; (2) the Referendum, the giving to the people the right of reviewing certain specified classes of laws before they become operative; and (3) the Recall, the power of demanding that a poll shall be taken, when requested by a stated number of citizens, as to whether a given official shall continue in office. Mr. Wilcox is a warm advocate of all three, but he reviews the arguments on both sides with unimpeachable fairness.

These three volumes are typical of many that are being written and read in America. A new, informed, and powerful school of political thought is being created in the great republic. Mr. Woodrow Wilson's selection as Democratic candidate for the Presidency is, in spite of the quaintly American method of getting him selected, the firstfruits of this new school's activities. He belongs to a type hitherto uncommon in American politics, and if he steps from the Presidency of a great University to the Presidency of his nation, the new age will have definitely begun.



*The Vigil of Venus, and other Poems.*  
By "Q." (Methuen & Co.)

"Q," who, we are glad to see, retains the single letter familiar to a generation of readers, begins his new volume with a translation of the 'Pervigilium Veneris,' that strange poem which is the only outstanding Latin lyric for centuries after the death of Horace, and seems so modern in its attitude towards nature, its metrical structure, and the haunting refrain which has defied the efforts of translators. The author of the poem is unknown, though Pater invented one in 'Marius the Epicurean,' and its date is uncertain, though most scholars will be surprised to find it put here as late as the eighth century. The evidences of metre, style, and imitation are sufficient in our judgment to place it some five centuries earlier. The rendering here offered, says the brief Introduction, "runs pretty closely, line for line, with the original; because one may love and emulate classical terseness even while despairing to rival it." Of course, it does not attempt to be literal, but on examination we think that "Q" has hardly attained to the conciseness promised, a point on which readers can easily satisfy themselves, as the Latin is printed opposite the English. He is obviously and rightly inspired by Swinburne, but he is led away by tricks of alliteration and ornament beyond the text. He begins well and with spirit, but we soon find him embroidering freely, and not always to us gratefully. Here is a passage which fairly exhibits the mannered grace of the poem:—

*Fusa Paphies de crure deque Amor's osculis  
Deque gemmis deque flammis deque solis purpuris,  
Cras ruborem qui latebat veste tectus ignea  
Unico marita nodo non pudebit solvere.*

This becomes in the present version:—

Till the vein'd very vermeil of Venus, till Cupid's  
incarnadine kiss,  
Till the ray of the ruby, the sunrise, ensanguine the  
bath of her bliss;  
Till the wimple her bosom uncover, a tissue of fire  
to the view,  
And the zone o'er the wrists of the lover slip down  
as they reach to undo.

The last line is not a translation at all; it is a paraphrase introducing new ideas, and missing at least one point in the text. It seems to us that the charm of the poem consists in the alternation of modish elaboration of phrase with an occasional terseness and directness which are lost in "Q's" version. "Quando ver venit meum?" This astonishing phrase, which might have come from a poet of our own times, does not strike us so much when it is turned into an address to "loitering Summer." Why Summer? Elsewhere *ver* is Spring, and surely it can be rendered by no other season than that of bud and bird-song. The version, as a whole, is a brilliant and poetic performance, for the author has a fine sense of the value of words.

He is, in fact, in this volume a virtuoso working neatly, and generally with the concinnity of a classical scholar, in a medium which suits him well enough, yet hardly moves him to memorable

utterance. He is of the school of Stevenson, and his verse, like Stevenson's, is a pleasant diversion when compared with more distinguished prose. Other writers who have good taste and accomplishment in the lore of poetry could, we feel, have produced the greater part of this volume: the Troy books are another matter, a blend of humour, observation, local pride, and style such as makes durable stuff.

To the virtuoso belong the introductory lines 'To Maurice Hewlett'; the 'Nuptial Night,' with its

Hark the theorbos thrum  
O'er the arch'd wave that in white smother booms;  
the Scotch effects of 'Mary Leslie'; and the 'Chant Royal of High Virtue.' The 'Coronation Hymn' comes nearer to success than any we have seen. 'The Regent,' a one-act play in blank verse, concerned with the Dukedom of Adria in 1571, is vigorous in style, but hardly develops as one expects. The Regent, the Duke's wife, is murdered just as he returns, and all is over. The little play looked, when we began it, like a theme resembling that of 'Measure for Measure.' But these suggestions fade away, and the only subtlety of the climax is that of the Duchess receiving her lord with a spirit which conceals the stab of the assassin.

The best of the verses is undoubtedly 'Alma Mater,' which is sure of its place among Oxford poetry. The academic life is not a complete life; it is not even for most people a life of any fullness; and it seldom produces real poetry. But seen from the big world beyond as the tragedy of lost youth and the comedy of playing at manhood, it lends to a few of its departed disciples a wistfulness, half serious, half humorous, which "Q" has captured to perfection. Nor has he here that select, agreeable, and futile melancholy which comes of a feeling that, Oxford once lost, the world is a poor place; he fares forth in a Stevensonian spirit:

Never we wince, though none deplore us,  
We who go reaping that we sowed;  
Cities at cock-crow wake before us—  
Hey, for the lilt of the London road!  
One look back, and a rousing chorus!  
Never a palinode!

Beyond Oxford lies another world of romance for those who know how to seek it.

*Prayer Book Dictionary.* Edited by George Harford, Morley Stevenson, and J. W. Tyrer. With Preface by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool. (Pitman.)

WHEN we consider the series of volumes which have poured from the Scottish and English presses during the last few years we wonder if the Dictionary is not on the way to become the Encyclopædia "writ large." Everything depends on the editor. If Dr. Hastings has spread his net widely, Dr. Wace and Sir Sidney Lee have taught the lesson of strict repression; but, as the passion for these compendia grows, the good example is less readily followed. Many modern dictionaries remind one of Dr. Parr and the curate: "Let you and me write a book?

Very well. If we put in all I know and all you don't know, we'll make a big one." That is our complaint when we turn over the pages of the fat volume before us. A Dictionary of the Book of Common Prayer (which is what the Bishop of Liverpool in his Preface evidently takes this to be, though that is not its title) might reasonably have been compiled, and have proved useful. But the 'Prayer Book Dictionary' is that and much more. It deals (perhaps faithfully) with Dis-senters, with exarchs, with glass, with the importance of good reading aloud, with Parliament, arts and crafts, and the Christian religion. Here is scope; but the reason of the efflorescence seems to be the personal energy of one of the editors, the Rev. George Harford, Vicar of Mossley Hill. While his fellow-editor, the Rev. Morley Stevenson, has been content with five articles, and his assistant with six, he has allotted to himself no fewer than eighteen, and among them not only subjects so comparatively simple as the Ornaments Rubric, but also Religion, History, Knowledge, Doctrine, and Man. Mr. Harford, in truth, has a passion for detailed information, even about himself, which is not in place in a dictionary, and a marked tendency to over-elaboration not only in the matter of notes and references, but also in tables too complicated for a dictionary. One remembers the school-boy who said it was no good being captain of a cricket eleven unless you went in when you liked.

The book contains a large number of excellent articles written clearly, succinctly, and accurately by experts of different kinds, such as the late Bishop Dowden, Canon Bullock-Webster, Dr. Driver, Mr. Fuller Maitland, the Bishop of Ossory, and the Bishop of Exeter, and the result is an eminently sane, reasonable, and serene presentment of facts, in the shorter as in the more important articles. An admirable article is that on Anglican Orders by Mr. H. Leonard Pass, which, *inter alia*, puts the facts about Bishop Barlow's consecration more clearly than we have seen them set forth. Near it is a masterly summary of the subject of Apostolical Succession by Dr. Headlam, full of learning and common sense, which one cannot help comparing with the treatment of Holy Orders by Dr. A. J. Carlyle, which is hardly worthy of inclusion in a dictionary written by specialists. Dr. Carlyle's writing, which has a tendency to inappropriate rhetoric, deserves more truly than the book to which he applies it the description "historically uncritical." We would not go so far as to say that he has not appreciated modern investigation since the earlier form of Dr. Lightfoot's famous essay or the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Hatch, but at least he might have investigated early history more deeply than his article leads us to suppose he has done. Mr. E. G. Wood writes with a certain vigorous freshness on Archdeacons (though part of his article is rather surmise than fact); but Deans are relegated to insignificance; and

nothing is said about archpriests at all. Mr. F. E. Warren has a valuable article on the Canon of the Liturgy; Mr. R. J. Whitwell shows omissions of importance in his treatment of the Post-Reformation English Canons; and Mr. R. S. Eves follows Maitland too closely in dealing with Lyndwood in regard to Canon Law in England. Mr. Harford meets us again and again. There is interest in what he writes, but, while we are a little inclined to grudge him nearly a hundred pages (double columns) on 'Ritual' and 'Ritual Law,' we do not think that he need fear being considered "sacrilegious" or "Quixotic" in his attempt to rewrite the Catechism, though he does not rewrite it at all well.

We are surprised to find no articles on Canonization, on Constantinople (a Church which is markedly excluded in the Articles from the list of those which "have erred"), or on the dedication of churches, to speak only of the early part of the book. We are disappointed by an incomplete article on Convocation from the pen of Archdeacon Stocks. There is nothing in it about the earlier history, or the relation to Parliament; the date of the agreement between Sheldon and Clarendon is wrongly given; there is no list of authorities appended; and the important points involved in the question of prorogation (as to which a decision, on the authority of the Lord Chancellor, was laid down during the archiepiscopate of Dr. Benson) are not alluded to. Inaccuracies disfigure the article on Chaplains, and—to take a large step—the post-Reformation history of stone altars is inadequately dealt with.

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*The Task of Social Hygiene.* By Havelock Ellis. (Constable & Co.)

THE present aim of many serious and practical thinkers, in view of the existence of a mass of information on sociological matters, is to discover what useful thing may be done to satisfy the aspirations of an awakening social conscience. It is not so much additional knowledge that is required as the wider dissemination of truths already accepted. What makes Mr. Ellis eminent in this good work is not merely his mastery of facts, but also the popular manner (to use the word in all respect) in which he groups and displays his materials.

Everything points to the fact that the modern State is ready to follow any path which may be presumed to offer a safe route to Utopia, however far removed it may be from the ideal of personal liberty characteristic of the period before the industrial era "which tore up the individual from the roots by which he normally received strength." We have become accustomed to the invasion of the home by the State. Mr. Ellis assumes that the next step should be one which will lift us beyond the mere purification

of environment, "laying on us the further task of regulating the quantity and raising the quality of life at its very source." This, indeed, forms the dominant theme of the great majority of his chapters. With all that is fundamental and best in what is called the woman's movement he is in the most profound sympathy. In the volume is included a chapter, first published in practically the same form twenty-four years ago (when women's expectations of enfranchisement were thrown overboard by Gladstone to lighten the ship which was to bring the agricultural labourer safely into the political harbour). In this chapter Mr. Ellis assumes that justice will be done in the immediate future, not only to women's claim to be recognized politically as human beings, but also to the race in general by releasing for public service specialist experience of a peculiarly vital order. He is, however, one who recognizes the paramount necessity of holding the balance even between a law-making tendency entirely desirable in the sphere hitherto dominated by mere brutal and unreasoning force, and the "regulation mania" which is so futile in "the moral sphere, which the generalizing hand of law can only injure and stain." A civilization founded on prohibition is still in swaddling clothes. If a proportion of the sum now spent on the making and administration of penalties were devoted to constructive work in the homes and schools of the people; if children received instruction in sexual hygiene and a thorough education in biology, moral depravity would, it might be reasonably assumed, become an extraordinary abnormality and be treated accordingly. An indication of the capacity for self-control, even on the part of girls uprooted from the domestic circle and plunged into industrial life, may be found in the very existence of a widespread system to trap them into a life of commercialized vice, which, had they been armed with knowledge, the vast majority would have escaped.

Chapters on war, religion, Socialism, and an international language are included in a volume the interest of which we can better appreciate than describe. As hunger and love are the great motive forces of mankind, we might have expected from Mr. Ellis some reference to the former in its simplest aspect; but he has nothing to say here on the trend of the times towards a better comprehension of what constitutes a scientific food. Mr. Ellis mentions that, "where the women go out to work in factories (as in Lancashire and parts of Staffordshire) infantile mortality remains very high." Correcting somewhat a prevailing impression, that of contributory causes of infant mortality there is none greater than the industrial employment of women, we note that (according to Dr. Newsholme) Glamorgan and Durham hold the worst record in this respect. Bad domestic conditions, the home washing, &c., of a mining district, may therefore be even more disastrous than paid employment outside the home.

*The Path of the Conquistadores: Trinidad and Venezuelan Guiana.* By Lindon Bates, Jun. Illustrated. (Methuen & Co.)

THE connexion between bitters and liberators is not obvious, yet but for Angostura the average clubman might never have given a thought to Venezuela. Even so, he is out of date, for the bitters are now made in Trinidad, and Angostura itself, "the Narrows" of the Orinoco, has been christened Ciudad Bolívar—after the great *Libertador*. We do not remember Simon Bolívar's name in any of the series of "Heroes of the Nations" or "Famous Statesmen," though he undoubtedly belonged to these elect. His biography has, indeed, been written more than once, and there are a score of official volumes dealing with his public acts, besides others containing his letters; but he has never become a popular character. Yet few more amazing careers have flashed across history than that of this Creole aristocrat of Carácas, the Washington (with a difference) of South America. Unlike the mass of Spanish-American adventurers, he had been educated in Europe and learnt his republican ideas under the Consulate. He was no ignorant ruffian, though a genuine Caraqueño libertine: the loss of his young wife when he was scarcely twenty may plead in mitigation of disgust. His portrait by Drexel almost justifies the nickname "Mono," for it has a monkey look, sharpened by illness and dissipation. Nevertheless the "monkey" gave the death-blow to Spanish tyranny in South America, probably the most cruel and heartless tyranny the civilized world has seen; and, after the crowning victory of Ayacucho in 1824, Bolívar was Dictator of Peru, President of Greater Colombia, Organizer of the new State of Bolivia, and almost despotic ruler of a territory more than half the size of Europe.

"He had indignantly rejected all suggestions for monarchy and a personal dynasty. As the *Libertador* he had fought to free, not to enslave. For one brief moment as splendid a vision as man has ever cherished was real—the great South American Republic.

"Almost in an hour the whole structure fell.... Attacked on all sides by those whom he had befriended and raised to power, Bolívar resigned the Presidency and retired to Cartagena.... Exhausted by the terrible exertions of his life of warfare, broken in spirit, bankrupt in hope, he died in December, 1830, at the age of forty-seven. So little had he personally profited by his supreme position that he had to be buried at the expense of his friends."

Mr. Bates tells the story of Bolívar's ready resource when, at the lowest ebb of ill-fortune, he and his score of sallow creoles on their tired mules or mangy horses all but fell into a Spanish ambushade. A glitter of steel and the neigh of a horse betrayed the danger into which they had ridden:—

"The drooping figure of Bolívar stiffened, the dark eyes flashed, he turned in his saddle. Then in a voice of thunder he cried:



'Columns extend right and left! Attack on both flanks.' It was an order to an imaginary force behind. The officers of his escort repeated the order and rode forward, discharging their pistols. The ambuscade melted away."

The brief historical sketch prefixed to this book will have been written to good purpose if it leads to a fuller appreciation of this extraordinary man, in whom Englishmen should find an interest, if only because his victories were achieved by the help of six thousand of our veterans of the Peninsular War, who lost four-fifths of their number in the privations of his campaigns. Otherwise the dramatic incidents chosen from the explorations of Columbus, Alonzo de Ojeda, Diego de Ordez, and Sir Walter Raleigh have not much to do with the subject of this volume, modern Venezuela. Yet if no one had heard of El Dorado, the "Gilded Man," and the golden city of Manoa; or seen the one-eyed king, and natives anointed with turtle-fat and powdered with glittering mica; or, like Francis Sparry, had "bought eight young women ... for one red-hafted knife which in England cost me one half-pennie," and then given them away "to certain Salvages which were my friends"—there might never have been, for good or ill, a European conquest, and modern Venezuela would not have been created.

We confess, as we read these lively pages, that some doubts as to the beneficence of the Monroe Doctrine creep into our minds. The Doctrine, as brandished by President Cleveland and later, did undoubtedly protect Venezuela from European interference, but it does not protect it from itself. Rather does the policy remind us of a celebrated, if somewhat coarse recommendation of the late Sir William Harcourt's about leaving people to "stew in their own juice"; and the juice, according to Mr. Bates, is apt to be rancid. An imaginary conversation in the last chapter sets out plainly enough the disabilities of Venezuelan progress: plenty of natural wealth in produce, cattle, and minerals, but the products hampered by extortionate taxes and freights; the cattle of the old breed of the original conquest neglected, never revived or crossed; the mining hindered by corrupt "grafts" at every turn; no railroads, intolerable transport costs ("150 dollars a ton to transport goods 60 miles"); and no encouragement for permanent improvements of any kind, with the chance of a fresh revolution and wide confiscations always in sight. One of the speakers, contrasting British Trinidad with the condition of things on the mainland, tersely sums up the debate:—

"On one side of a ten-mile strait is a province as large as Prussia, lavishly rich in untouched natural resources, without a mile of railway, without a decent road, without industries or anything but the most elementary agriculture, supporting a poverty-stricken population of less than sixty thousand. On the other side of the channel is a little island fifty miles square, with railroads, trolleys, factories, oilfields, roads like boulevards, supporting in peace

and prosperity two hundred and eighty thousand people. The Flag means thus much, anyway."

Trinidad is indeed a paradise for motorists. The roads are perfect, and there is no speed limit. You go as fast as ever you please, and the only precaution the manager of the oil company thought desirable was to stick up a bedraggled Teddy Bear in front of the radiator. The virtue of this "strange device" became obvious when they "streaked" through an Indian village, where children and parents alike showed lively admiration of the "monkey."

"You see they don't pay any attention to the automobile, they are so interested in the Teddy Bear. I can run over a dozen assorted chickens, dogs, pigs, and ducks, and when I come back, instead of heaving rocks at me, they shout at the Bear."

The chapter on Trinidad, however, in which we are genially introduced to the usual mixed society of the West Indies, inoculated with the formidable "green swizzle," warranted to promote the flow of conversation, and shown the giant trees and the tartareous asphalt lake, is merely introductory. The main business of the book begins after the author has achieved the risky passage of the Serpent's Mouth—seated on a powder magazine in the overloaded two-ton launch of an Irish American adventurer, run by a gasolene engine which broke down at all critical turns—and followed "the path of the Conquistadores" up the Orinoco in their search for El Dorado. Some idea of the government officials of Venezuela may be collected from certain items of his cargo, dictated by his adviser:—

"Half a dozen hams."

"Isn't that rather a mouthful for a fortnight's trip? you ask."

"Oh, they are a present for El Presidente, the Governor of the State of Bolívar. Put down one case of Champagne.... It goes as presents to the officials of the Aduana—the Custom House, you know. Put down a ten-pound box of chocolates,—for the wives of the officials of the Aduana. Add a case of beer."

"Who is this for—us? you inquire."

"No, for the Jefes Civiles in the little towns,—the mayors, you know. Put down five boxes of Havana cigars for the Commandantes."

"You have forgotten the wives of the Commandantes and the Jefes," suggested Scott."

"Good! I am glad you reminded me," says Fitzgerald. "Add candy in jars for them. Now put down two dozen bottles of rum for the minor Custom House people and the boatmen; they can't get along without rum."

Evidently the bureaucracy of Venezuela required plenty of juice to stew in. Even the captain of one of the war-vessels of the Venezuelan navy—a mighty Dreadnought, "fully 35 feet long"—who was desecrated asleep in his hammock, with one bare foot sticking through, proved amenable to the beer, and passed the clearance papers with alacrity.

So they go up the river, and very vivid are the descriptions of scenery and animal life, and very characteristic and incredible some of the "yarns" with which Mr. Bates was entertained by his hospitable friends on the way. Part of the voyage was accomplished in a sailing-boat, when his fellow-passengers were

"four Indian girls, all smoking cigars, three naked children, and one Zambo peon. The girls' baggage consisted of a bunch of bananas, some pieces of cactus, a parrot tied by one leg, and a puppy."

He was well accustomed to mixed society by this time, but even he was not prepared to hear a Corsican, engaged in the lumber and other business, compare the laborious replenishing of gasolene tins to "the filling of the jars of the Danaïdes." Culture seemed incongruous among the voracious mosquitoes and dense mangrove swamps of the Orinoco.

The political and other information—which is considerable, though perhaps superficial—contained in this book is conveyed in vivacious conversations and amusing anecdotes; and probably for this reason it will achieve what a bookshelf of former books on Venezuela has not accomplished—it will interest a great many readers in a beautiful undeveloped tropical country, where the scenery is exquisite, and the heat never worse than "some of the bad days in New York." The picture of life up country on the llanos is idyllic, and there the courteous hosts were of the real old stock. Elsewhere we fear the population justified Bolívar's own description:—

"The majority are *mestizos*, *mulatos*, Indians, and negroes: an ignorant people is a blunt instrument for its own destruction—to it liberty means licence, patriotism means disloyalty, and justice means vengeance."

To judge by Mr. Bates's account, the mixed lot of European yeast which sets Venezuela mildly fermenting has not greatly improved the brew. Some of the picturesqueness of the description is due to the author's trick of writing, which is in the dangerous historic present, yet remarkably effective. He is seldom dialectal, and one hardly ever requires an American dictionary. But part of the charm must be credited to the sonorous deliberation of the Spanish language. *Llanos* is ever so much more spacious than "plains," and *llaneros* than "cowboys"; if we must be slain by cold steel, by all means let it be a *machete*; and a second stale brew of coffee from the same grounds will taste almost palatable when it is given its own special name of *guarapo*. But even "mono" does not make monkey-food seem other than cannibalism to European prejudice.

The illustrations are good, but the map inadequate. Sir William Willcocks, we may add, does not use an *x* in his name; and we are under the impression that the name which Alonzo de Ojeda gave to the Indian village on piles was *Venecia*, not Venezuela.

## THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."

THE outstanding blemish of Mr. Robertson's book on Liberalism is that he seems incapable of appreciating Conservative ideals—such ideals as animated a man like Bolivar, the subject of the preceding review, or the American Lee—ideals which entail the maximum of sacrifice, the reward being the recognition of the sympathy of the friend in the rule of the general.

Mr. Robertson is aware that there are men "in whom loyalty to party as such is a preponderating basis, overruling others," though, apparently, blind to the existence of any such state of mind in Liberals. He sees in it "a form of the primary gregarious instinct, taking on a quasi-moral colour while really eluding moral control." It is, however, of Conservatism alone that he speaks when he says:—

"We are contemplating a passion, a prejudice, a movement of resentment towards the claims of others, not anything schematic, theoretic, or constructive. All that is strictly positive in the matter is the equally primordial concern for lucre, for acquisition, for power."

Irrespective of political party, the real spiritual poverty of England lies to-day in the scarcity of statesmen who would, we feel, readily sacrifice all material gain if they might thereby retain the confidence of the people in their guidance. Political theory, ethically considered, has been so outdistanced by practice that the former is out of sight—also, more regrettably, out of mind.

Liberalism is further described by Mr. Robertson as that which stands for "sympathy with their ['the have-nots'] cravings and a desire to help them." We think the author might have added, "so long as such cravings do not entail any real sacrifice of position or affluence." When Mr. Robertson says a "sound" Liberal is one who "can be reflectively sure that the acquisition of a fortune would leave him zealous in the politics which aims at freeing and helping," we wonder whether he has some rare example in mind.

In the section headed 'Theory and Practice,' speaking of the Right to Work Bill, Mr. Robertson omits all mention of those far-reaching and extended operations which might well be forwarded by the State during times of special depression in the labour world. Another omission we regret is that in the account of Old-Age Pensions and other ameliorative measures there is no reference to the fact that many employers take advantage of such measures, and look upon their existence merely as enabling them to pay low wages and throw out of employment workers past middle age.

Again, under 'Liberalism and Socialism,' speaking of national finance, Mr.

*The Meaning of Liberalism.* By J. M. Robertson, M.P. (Methuen & Co.)

*The Conservative Party and the Future.* By Pierse Loftus. (Stephen Swift & Co.)

Robertson makes no mention of the excellent work that has been made possible by the judicious lending of money at low rates of interest to private enterprises of undoubted public utility. We had even expected an advocacy of extension to the State of a policy which should find much to commend itself to one who regards progressive Liberalism as an adequate bar to State Socialism. His defence of death duties would have been more effective had he formulated a remedy for cases in which their swift recurrence has crippled useful enterprise.

In dealing with Woman Suffrage, Mr. Robertson is, we fear, doing something to perpetuate an old error by the words: "The men of the fighting forces are actually disfranchised as the law stands." The reduction of qualification to six months' residence will further reduce military disqualification; while the Liberal tenderness towards half-measures makes him uphold the illogical position that women must be protected from the most protracted and arduous work except that of all-night hospital nursing. He states that the majority of Anglican bishops are in favour of Woman Suffrage, and that its accomplishment is only "a question of time." Even if the first statement is true, which we doubt, we fear the "in due course" he adumbrates is a very long time ahead if its accomplishment is to be left to the heads of the Anglican Church and Liberalism.

Assuredly Mr. Robertson forgot the relativity of standards when he wrote:—

"The employer is often only a borrower of capital on which he pays interest; and the difference between his personal income and that of his workers, were it divided among them, would, as a rule, make but little difference in their wages."

As one shilling is to ten is no exaggeration of the difference in many cases between the employee's and the employer's income and a rise of a shilling has the consequently comparative value to the workman.

We can assure Mr. Robertson that his summary of the dividing line between Liberalism and Socialism—"Socialism means theory, action means Liberalism"—will be disputed by many, as well as much else that he says concerning Socialists and their doctrines. It is at least some satisfaction to find that he recognizes "the *vis inertia* of institutions, conventions, and traditions, and the extent to which these take the place of ideals for multitudes of people."

Though we have found a great deal more to question in the book than what we have alluded to, we cannot close our notice without a word on the writer's attitude. Our chief regret is that he has so little of divine discontent with things as they are.

Mr. Loftus's book on the Conservative side is independent of Mr. Robertson's, but it is, in the sense that it deals with the policy and ideals of Toryism, an answer to it. A great deal

more moderation in attacking the other parties is shown, but it is hardly fair as a general statement to saddle Radicals with

"the fear of life, the suppression of beauty and joy, as shown in all their horror of theatres and music-halls, their opposition to bands in the park and open museums on Sundays, their hatred and attempted suppression of boxing and horse-racing and all the old national sports and customs."

The advocacy of the Referendum only fails in not going far enough. Why the people should not all receive voting papers at the same time as their tax papers has never been explained to our satisfaction. We feel that, if this were done, Parliamentary debates would have a new interest for the public, and might, in fact, have a more direct bearing on the fate of proposed measures, and an importance they have long lacked. We are not at all sure that a settled duration for Parliaments would free the private member from the control of party organizers, and there are many advantages in making dissolution dependent on the rejection by the people of a fixed number of measures promoted by the Government of the day.

After some pertinent criticism of recent Liberal legislation Mr. Loftus reaches the following conclusion:—

"If the Tory Party comes back to power with no policy save a mild Tariff Reform, combined with repression of Trades Unionism in England and coercion of Nationalism in Ireland, it will speedily find itself face to face with disaster and revolution."

The party undoubtedly needs a definite and positive programme, but, if it is to be a truly democratic one, it must also have leaders who are great in the hearts of the people, rather than in their own self-esteem.

## NEW NOVEL.

*Lamorna.* By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Methuen & Co.)

DESPITE the occasional carelessness of the writing—an instance of which meets one on the very first page—this is unmistakably the work of a hand cunning by nature, and yet more cunning by practice. The puppets, having been selected and attired, and set up in the scenes contrived for them, are made to play their parts with sufficient animation, and, in particular, to talk in a very neat and natural manner. Mrs. Sidgwick hits off to a nicety the verge—characteristically narrow in commonplace people—where thought and speech overlap. If she does not here show much in the way of speech without the accompanying "cerebration," she reproduces a good deal of that verbal triviality and helplessness which is apt to belie the real feeling of such people when confronted by a distressing emergency. There is perhaps something too much of this, and it is allowed to extend too far into action,



being, once the trick has been mastered, an easy method of dealing with difficult situations.

Two young girls, Lamorna and her cousin Pansy, go travelling abroad under the nominal protection of a worthy middle-aged couple. Lamorna is a good girl, and Pansy—who is the younger, and made to appear much the more attractive—is a naughty one. They meet a fascinating colonel and his unhappy wife; and with the colonel, after a series of follies and imprudences leading up to it, Pansy goes off for a week-end to Ravello. Lamorna, being in bed with influenza, was unable to prevent it; and before that they had separated from the middle-aged couple, who had indeed been very properly shocked by Pansy's goings-on, but were likewise incapacitated by influenza. Lamorna herself had all along been not a little worried, but she had her own preoccupations in the shape of art and an artist who was at once her suitor and her master. Nobody—not even Lamorna, who cares for her, and, besides, holds the purse strings—makes any even decently unsuccessful attempt to save Pansy from herself; and the reason why the girls cannot, when a crisis is felt to be approaching, hurry back to England is that their house is just then full of visitors. It will here be seen that the course of the plot shows some poverty of imagination, a poverty which is repeated in its developments.

A like scantiness of imagination is soon detected in the characters, notwithstanding their superficially bright and lifelike behaviour. They have been put together mechanically; and the relations between them seem to lack meaning and value for the work as a whole. If Lamorna had been really well done, the total effect would probably have been very different; but she is altogether too stupid and supine, and our incredulosity receives its final touch when we are asked to believe that she was endowed with serious artistic capacity. Pansy, obviously much dearer to the heart of her inventor, has considerable charm, but the faultiness of the general construction and the unconvincing nature of the colonel go far to minimize it.

No doubt Mrs. Sidgwick's numerous readers will derive pleasure from this book: it has her wonted cleverness and humour and technical skill, her praiseworthy freedom from redundancy in mere words, and her occasional happiness in the touching-in of minute detail. But for ourselves we confess that the sum of our feeling about it, when we had finished it, was that it was good enough to have been very much better. This suggestion often means that the limit of the writer's powers has been reached, but Mrs. Sidgwick is not one of the amateurs from whom we expect inchoate work.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

### Theology.

**Ballard (Frank), DOES FAITH NEED REASONS ?** a Modern Inquiry into Christian Reality and Progress as related to Intelligence, 1/ net. Kelly

The author says: "When we ask whether Faith needs reasons, the faith of which we are thinking is the Christian faith held in its great and unequivocal fundamentals by the Christian Church as a whole throughout eighteen centuries." And he adds: "The term 'liberal Evangelicalism' will perhaps sufficiently convey the standpoint from which we view the whole present situation." For instance, he rejects Eucken's assertion that "we can only be Christians if Christianity is acknowledged to be a still proceeding world-historical movement in the midst of its career, and if it is shaken out of its ecclesiastical torpidity and put upon a broader foundation." He bases the utility of the Christian faith on the absolute historicity of Jesus, and the infallibility of his teaching with regard to God. While we are in sympathy with much that is said, the author does not, to our thinking, attach the importance due to an expanding interpretation of spiritual truth.

**Crane (Frank), LAME AND LOVELY, Essays on Religion for Modern Minds, \$1.**

Chicago, Forbes

Mr. Crane's opening statement that "our truest attraction lies in our defects" is typical, in its need of qualification, of much else in the book. Still, there is a great deal which may do good to a not too critical reader.

**Cuff (C. R.), THE GREAT SALVATION, 3/6 net.** Methuen

An exhaustive study and analysis of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

**In the Time of Harvest, 2/ net.** Allenson

Eleven sermons by various writers, edited by the Rev. H. R. Gamble, who also contributes one on 'Ruth.'

**Raymond (George Lansing), SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SPIRITUAL LIFE, 6/ net.**

Funk & Wagnalls

A collection of "College Chapel Talks," in which the author, an American professor, discusses many problems which he deems of interest to young men. His style is not prepossessing.

**St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, 354-430,** in the Notre Dame Series of Lives of the Saints, 3/6 net. Sands

There must be for every one a first moment of introduction even to those lives whose influence has come down to us with such force that we early learn to take them for granted, and cannot remember the time when we did not know of them. Since such a moment of first acquaintance usually befalls us when young, the impression then made is of all the more importance. We are glad to recommend this life of St. Augustine to those who so far know little more than his name, as furnishing a simple and attractive account of his career. Written evidently for the young, it is so little written down to them that it may be read by any one with pleasure. At the same time it has its shortcomings. Altogether too small a proportion of space is devoted to St. Augustine's work at Hippo, which after all occupied more than half his life, while the account of his writings is poor and slight. No one from these pages would gather anything like an adequate idea of how great a factor he has been in the development of Christian thought, still less any definite notion of the nature of his particular contribution to it.

### Poetry.

**"Q." THE VIGIL OF VENUS, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net.** Methuen  
For notice see p. 211.

### Bibliography.

**Catalogue of the Periodical Publications in the Library of the Royal Society of London.** Oxford University Press

**Newcombe (L.), CATALOGUE OF THE PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS,** including the Serial Publications of Societies and Governments, in the Library of University College, London.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.

**Wigan Public Libraries Quarterly Record, APRIL TO JUNE.** Wigan, Wall & Sons  
Includes a list of local views, and a special reading list of eighteenth-century fiction, as well as notices of additions.

### Philosophy.

**Dubois (Dr. Paul), THE EDUCATION OF SELF,** translated by Edward G. Richards.

Funk & Wagnalls

The author in his Introduction quotes George Eliot's words, "We are born in a state of moral stupidity"; and his book may be said to be for the most part written with a view to aid people in leaving life with less moral stupidity—a task in which, we believe he will achieve no mean success.

### History and Biography.

**Griffiths (A. B.), BIOGRAPHIES OF SCIENTIFIC MEN, 7/6 net.** Sutton

The author's object is to present views of the characters and doings of some of the leading men of science in the world, and their influence on progress and civilization. Unfortunately, his ideas of writing and arrangement are such as seriously to reduce the value of the book. "The mutability of the elements by Ramsay is most wonderful" is a characteristic sentence.

**Harris (J. T.), "CHINA JIM,"** being Incidents and Adventures in the Life of an Indian Mutiny Veteran, 3/6 net.

Heinemann

The author has certainly had an adventurous career, and his book makes interesting reading. He has no literary pretensions, but sets down his experiences with soldierly brevity and candour, leavened with no little humour. His adventures were not confined to India, for he took part in the Chinese War, and assisted at the capture of the Taku forts, where he recalls that the chief difficulty was the great depth of mud by which they were surrounded. His impressions under fire are vividly described.

**John of Gaunt's Register,** edited for the Royal Historical Society from the Original MS. at the Public Record Office by Sydney Armitage-Smith, 2 vols., in the Camden Third Series.

The Society

Mr. S. Armitage-Smith, eight years after his valuable Life of John of Gaunt, gives us a solid and important collection of *pièces justificatives* for that work in the shape of a transcript of the register of letters passed under Duke John's privy seal and signet, covering the years 1371 to 1376. The transcript is well done, and a most elaborate and careful index will immensely lighten the labours of those using these two stout volumes. Mr. Armitage-Smith's Introduction begins well, but breaks off rather abruptly when there is still much that we should be glad to know from him. His guidance is the more necessary since the correspondence is put together very unsystematically by the clerks who

compiled the register, and we have not the advantage which a summary or calendar would have afforded in making our way through the mass of disconnected documents. It is clear, however, that the Duke of Lancaster's administrative correspondence of these years supplies fuller material for the study of the housekeeping and estate management of a great magnate than has previously been accessible in print, and we are very grateful to the editor for making so important a contribution to knowledge. Mr. Armitage-Smith says that he has transcribed a similar register of John of Gaunt which covers part of the reign of Richard II. It is much to be desired that this also should be printed.

**Life (The) of General Booth, 7d. net.** Nelson  
Eight persons have contributed a chapter each to this biography, which concludes with a chronological list of the chief events in the "General's" life.

**Pilkington (Lieut.-Col. John), HISTORY OF THE PILKINGTON FAMILY OF LANCA- SHIRE AND ITS BRANCHES, FROM 1066 TO 1600, compiled from Ancient Deeds, Charters, Pipe Rolls, De Banco Rolls, Final Concords, Wills, and Other Authentic Sources, Third Edition.**

Privately Printed

**Proceedings in the Court of the Star Chamber in the Reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., edited by Miss G. Bradford.**

Somerset Record Society

The English records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been even less examined than those of the Middle Ages, and it will be a revelation to many scholars that Miss Gladys Bradford has been able to fill a stout volume with the proceedings of the Star Chamber covering only the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and concerning the affairs of one county alone. The book is of great interest, and the editing has been well done. The text is so meticulously transcribed that even the help of a comma is denied us, except on the rare occasions (we imagine) when it is found in the manuscript. The index is full and good; the notes are abundant and helpful. There is an excellent and well-written Introduction, which tells us what it is essential to know about the general history of the court and its methods of procedure, and indicates some of the chief points of interest contained in the cases printed, showing, for instance, how the court was accessible to the humblest litigants.

Altogether, both the editor and the Somerset Record Society are to be congratulated upon having broken new and rich ground. But it is a pity that the Secretary did not read Miss Bradford's Introduction before he wrote the short advertisement prefixed to the volume. He would not then have called the Star Chamber a "fresh tribunal," for Miss Bradford's chief doctrine is that the Act of 1487 "created no new court; it simply gave statutory sanction to the judicial powers long exercised by the Council."

**Stanhope (Gilbert), A MYSTIC ON THE PRUSSIAN THRONE, FREDERICK-WIL- LIAM II., 10/6 net.** Mills & Boon

Reviewers have again and again expressed their astonishment at the vogue of bio- graphs which are superficial, gossipy productions, not specially ill-written, but failing in "grip," and presented to the world in large, rather expensive volumes. This book is an average example of the kind—duller than many, because the subject, in spite of the justifications with which the writer starts out, is itself dull—unless,

indeed, it have thoroughgoing historical method applied to it. Tacitly, the author confesses as much, for many pages are diverted from Frederick William II. to Frederick the Great, and anecdotes of yet other persons are lavishly scattered up and down the pages. Very little, after all, is made of Frederick William's "mystical" proclivities, such as they were, and not much more of his acts as king, the principal place being given to his banal love-affairs.

**Worsfold (W. Basil), THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, with Chapters on Rhodesia and the Native Territories of the High Commission, 7/6 net.** Pitman

A comprehensive addition to the "All Red" Series. The author treats systematically of the people, government, industrial development, and political and social conditions of South Africa.

### Geography and Travel.

**Handbook for Travellers in Ireland, edited by John Cooke, 9/** Stanford  
Eighth edition.

**Scully (William Charles), THE RIDGE OF THE WHITE WATERS ("WITWATERS- RAND"), OR, IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO JOHANNESBURG, with some Notes on Durban, Delagoa Bay, and the Low Country, 6/ net.** Stanley Paul

Mr. Scully is a Resident Magistrate of a hamlet in the Cape Colony. He once invested 50l. in gold shares which eventually realized 56l., and after this flutter he determined to close his active career as a speculator. He is an experienced sportsman; indeed, he had to spend one night alone in a tree with lions prowling beneath him. On that occasion he had but three cartridges left, and his sleep could only be taken in snatches, if for no other reason than that through the long hours he was pursued from bough to bough by ants!

In the present volume, written in a pleasantly conversational style, he recounts a kind of Rip van Winkle pilgrimage which he made recently to scenes which, more than half a lifetime ago, he visited as a pioneer. Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the book is the comparison of the Lourenço Marques of to-day with the collection of ancient, flat-topped hovels on a sandspit which the author saw there on his first visit. Throughout the book there is evidence of his eye for picturesque comparisons; for instance, at the time spoken of, human heads on poles protruded from the low wall outside which a pestilential swamp lay. On this morass to-day there are a spacious market square, and a wide esplanade, and to the west of these some golf links! In spite of its outward improvement, however, it remains an unhappy town. The parasitic bureaucracy in whose coils it appears to be struggling offers an explanation of the unprofitable nature of the Portuguese colonies.

An instructive, if depressing discussion of the ore-producing efficiency of the gold mines on the Rand is included, and the author's pessimism seems to be borne out by the fact that the present buildings in Johannesburg have been erected, not with the gold of its mines so much as by the capital of speculators; and that, although buildings are still being rushed up in all directions, the selling price of property, which is already low, is still falling. To lower the enormous mortality rate at present prevailing, Mr. Scully suggests teaching the miners two branches of labour, so that no one need work more than, say, three months at a stretch below the surface. A succeeding three months above ground would then give the lungs an opportunity to recover from

the baneful effects of the dust and dynamite fumes. The immorality among the miners is largely explained by the fact that of the native population upwards of 95 per cent are males. It is the practice of these to return to their kraals for a period after some months at the mines. What the result to their lungs and morals would be, were the managers' complaints with regard to this beneficent custom listened to, it is impossible to estimate.

The spirit of mad rush which has marked the development of South Africa is put forward finally as the curse under which it is lying. The diamond discoveries, the ostrich industry, the gold output—each of these has come with the violence of a tropical storm, rather than as that soaking shower which alone would have been beneficial.

### Sociology.

**Farr (Florence), MODERN WOMAN: HER INTENTIONS.** Palmer

The author ends with the injunction "Talk! Talk! Talk!" We would rather say to those to whom this booklet may prove a help, "Read! Read! Read!" The first time it will be a shock, and, perhaps, the second time, but the third time they will probably gather good. Mrs. Farr should not, however, make pronouncements on physiological matters as though they were established facts when they are but the theories advanced by the few.

**Prostitution: its Nature and Cure, 2d.** Penal Reform League

Contains some practical suggestions for dealing with this evil. Chief among them is the establishment of a Women's Court. While not antagonistic to the Bill now before Parliament, the Penal Reform League is not wholly in accord with its provisions.

**Socialist Review (The), SEPTEMBER, 6d. net.** Manchester, 30, Blackfriars Street

Continuity in editorship of a magazine is desirable in so far as a former occupant of the chair has fulfilled the objects of the publication. We recognize clearly the continuity here, but we are doubtful as to the desirability of the tone adopted.

### Political Economy.

**Fisher (Irving), ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, 8/6 net.** Macmillan

A textbook for those beginning to study economics. The author, who is Professor of Political Economy at Yale, aims at taking due account of the ideas the student already has, and building on these in a manner adapted to the mind of the recipient.

### Education.

**Gregory (B. C.), BETTER SCHOOLS, edited by James L. Hughes, 5/6 net.** Macmillan

This is a miscellaneous collection of articles on education by the late Dr. Gregory of a character more than commonly suggestive and sympathetic. It does not so much offer new matter as treat familiar principles in a fresh—one might almost say an eager—manner, which makes them appear new. The interest of originality is, however, attached to some of the investigations made by the writer, as Superintendent of Schools, into the comparative prevalence of certain mistakes in grammar among schoolchildren; and the results he obtained are worth studying as justifying some alteration in the present economy of teaching language. Dr. Gregory, we think, is inclined to rush to the extreme opposite to that of the old-fashioned error, and undervalue the mere memory; and we cannot follow him in all his counsels as



to the teaching of history, where he seems to call upon the pupils to undertake inquiries and form judgments for which they are not competent—least of all if their memories have been scantily furnished.

#### Paton's List of Schools and Tutors, 1912, 2/

This List is larger than last year, running to 1,288 pages. The details it gives are businesslike, and should be of considerable use to parents. Schools for girls as well as boys are included, and preparatory schools. In the last section, however, there are some notable omissions, and we cannot regard it as representative.

#### Phillips Exeter Academy Bulletin, June.

Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy The *Bulletin* is undertaken as a means of bringing *alumni* of the school in closer touch with it and each other, and seems admirably fitted for its purpose. The notices of old boys are particularly interesting. One of them, who came of a distinguished New England family, after a disappointment in love, lived for more than forty years like a hermit on a lonely ranch.

#### Thorndike (Edward L.), EDUCATION, A FIRST BOOK, 6/ net. Macmillan

We regret that we are not able to recommend this book as likely to prove useful to the young students for whom, in the first instance, it is designed. The experienced teacher of mature judgment may, indeed, select from the crude mass of it not a few good observations and suggestions, especially as regards details of practice, and may find himself no more than vexed, or perhaps amused, at its absurdities. But to the immature mind it may easily do real disservice, by reason of the narrowness and shallowness of the general philosophy insisted upon, and the unfortunate way in which commonplace and truisms are tricked out in high-sounding terms. There are, besides, some sentences of which, we confess, we could make neither head nor tail. What, for example, does this mean? "More exactly, it [i.e., the instinct of "Pleasure at being a cause"] is the satisfyingness of the exercise of connections in the brain whereby doing something makes something happen."

#### Philology.

#### Plato's Apology and Crito; or, The Defence of Socrates and the Drama of Loyalty, a New Translation, with the Greek Text Parallel, and Introduction and Notes, by Charles L. Marson, 3/6 net.

Melrose Mr. Marson has published this book for the benefit of "ordinary people" with a taste for Greek letters. It is not intended for the classrooms of schools and universities, where, as he tells us, translations are made into "dead English," an "inhuman mechanical jargon" especially invented for the purpose. Accordingly, it would be out of place to indulge in minute criticism of Mr. Marson's work as a translator. Not infrequently he is inaccurate, and his taste is by no means impeccable; but then "Socrates talked market-talk," and Crito and the rest, we may suppose, made market-answers, such as "O my blessed old Socrates." The book suffers also from too many misprints and wrong accents, e.g., ἀνέβαιναι for ἀνέβαιναι (p. 96), τοῖς for τοῖς (p. 30), νῆ on the same page, ἀποβάτω (p. xiii). Probably, however, slips of this kind will not seriously offend Mr. Marson's readers; while, on the other hand, the merits of his book are considerable. The translation is vigorously written, and as a rule, close enough to the Greek to be useful to learners. The Introduction gives

a bright and clear account of the life and times of Socrates. The book as a whole is printed in good type and well planned.

One query in conclusion: How does Mr. Marson know that Socrates was tried by 532 judges (p. xxi)? Further, if the death sentence was "passed by 360 votes against 140" (p. 83), what happened to the rest of the heliasts?

#### School-Books.

#### Deutscher Humor aus vier Jahrhunderten, selected and edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Frederick Betz, in Heath's Modern Language Series, 1/6

Harrap It may be doubted if merry tales are the most suitable class of literature to offer the beginner who is struggling with the difficulties of a language. Humour that cannot be readily and rapidly understood is apt to strike one as dull, and we question very much if the ordinary English scholar will find the present volume lively reading. The main sources that have been drawn upon in its compilation are the Volksbücher and Schwänke of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while modern humour is somewhat thinly represented by such authors as Johann Peter Hebel, Fritz Reuter, and one or two others. We cannot regard Mr. Betz's treatment of his material as altogether satisfactory. Too often he merely gives a brief abstract, in bald prose, of tales and poems which depend for their effect principally upon their form, their detail, and their general spirit. Take, for instance, the first story in the book—a version of Hans Sachs's 'Farend Schüler im Paradies': a lifeless relation of the bare facts is all that we get, and everything that makes the original vivid and delightful is lost. However, it may at least be said in Mr. Betz's favour that he has succeeded in keeping his language simple and straightforward. The volume is furnished with notes and an adequate vocabulary.

#### Wesselhoft (E. C.), AN ELEMENTARY GERMAN GRAMMAR, in Heath's Modern Language Series, 2/6

Harrap While we cannot think that there was any compelling occasion to add to the number of elementary German grammars, we may admit that Mr. Wesselhoft's book is a good example of its kind. It is well arranged, and keeps in view the requirements both of the average pupil and the average teacher—that is to say, it is reasonably concise, sensibly graded, and amply supplied with exercises for reading, composition, and oral drill. Otherwise there is little to remark about it, for it presents few features that are any longer to be regarded as novel by teachers of German. A word of praise is due to the printing of the volume.

#### Fiction.

#### Andom (R.), NEIGHBOURS OF MINE.

Stanley Paul Even though Mr. Andom has to seek for his humorous stories in situations more improbable than hitherto, he remains a diverting companion. We think it a pity he has not omitted some incidental anachronisms the elimination of which would have entailed only a little more care in construction.

#### Bower (B. M.), LONESOME LAND, 6/

Stanley Paul Disillusionment awaits many girls who go out to Canada to settle down on some lonely ranch, but the girl of this story had the additional misfortune to be the wife of a man who had taken to drink as a solace for his loneliness. She is, however, of the

right mettle; the story goes along in a workmanlike way; and the necessary romance and atmosphere of the prairie take form in a chivalrous cowboy.

#### Cameron (Charlotte), A DURBAR BRIDE, 6/ Stanley Paul

Mrs. Cameron evidently loves a title, and she is in her element at the Durbar. The following sentence is typical: "Truly the scene below was remarkable. Dukes, marquises, earls, lords, honourables.... and their ladies." The King is referred to as "His Majesty-Emperor." This sort of thing may suit the readers of the papers which the author represented at the Durbar, but it is less attractive when it is made into a story.

#### Cather (Willa Sibert), ALEXANDER'S BRIDGES, 2/ net. Heinemann

Though sad, this story is interesting—chiefly as a psychological study. Alexander, as a student in Paris, fell in love. He afterwards went to America, became famous, and married. His one-time love also achieved fame as an actress. Their meeting, Alexander's discovery that the past still holds him, and his death are all told with some force.

#### Clifford (Mrs. W. K.), A FLASH OF SUMMER, Cheap Edition, 7d. net.

Hodder & Stoughton

#### Cole (Sophie), A PLAIN WOMAN'S PORTRAIT, 6/ Mills & Boon

A decidedly clever study of the development of a personality of charm and distinction. The heroine begins as a plain child in a struggling household, with the habit of self-effacement and an entire lack of self-consciousness, and we follow her varied career with interest till we have her a plain, but victorious woman with some prospect of long-delayed happiness. The book is well planned, and we can recommend it as of unusual interest.

#### Conyers (Dorothea), SALLY, 6/ Methuen

Sally and her aunt come to a small place in the wilds of Connemara, and find there a determined recluse who goes out fox-hunting by himself, a lithe and attractive District Inspector who neglects his business, and a haughty Lady of the Manor with some poor and neglected relations. Sally, who has a ready gift for romance and (less pleasantly) that sort of charm which approaches "cheek," after thinking of three possible husbands, chooses a fourth somewhat suddenly. Also she provides agreeable surprises for the aunt and the poor relations. The book is pleasantly brisk and humorous, especially where horses, dogs, and the Irish peasantry are concerned.

#### Crespigny (Mrs. Philip Champion de), THE FIVE OF SPADES, 6/ Mills & Boon

Simon Armytage is accused of cheating at cards, and the farthing damages awarded him in the action for libel he brings against his accuser does not convince society. A beautiful lady marries him while the trial is still proceeding, and after it they are regarded as pariahs. The wife's wonderful confidence in her husband is the leading theme of the story; in parts it is almost too wonderful. Another character is a Professor who makes a special study of the qualities of women as shown by the development of their skulls. There is also a flighty young woman called Tommy, who says smart things and, according to the Professor's diagnosis, has "no moral sense." The plot is neatly constructed, and the characters are well drawn.

**Duval (G. R.), WRITTEN IN THE SAND, 6/**  
Ham-Smith

In this story the lonely vastness and charm of the Sahara, and the fatalism and philosophy of its nomadic inhabitants, exercise an influence that is almost hypnotic over the love of a French resident officer for a beautiful English lady who is travelling alone through the desert. The glamour of the atmosphere is well brought out, and we must confess to some disappointment when the scene shifts to Paris, and the immoral lady of the desert loses her restraint. The book is worth reading, and some of the minor characters are excellently done.

**Gill (Anthony Kirby), THE MARBLE APHRODITE, 6/**  
Stanley Paul

A sculptor falls in love with a naiad, and carves a wonderful statue of Aphrodite. When, however, his love for the statue becomes greater than that for the naiad, the latter turns into a flower. The book contains much that is interesting, but it is somewhat disconcerting in the middle of a novel to encounter from the mouth of the hero six pages of the author's views on Rodin; and there is an annoying tendency to repeat passages which are apparently thought to have some special virtue.

**Graham (Winifred), THE SPECTRE OF THE PAST, 6d.**  
Digby & Long

Cheap edition.

**Hainssellin (M. T.), THE PEARL OF THE EAST, 6/**  
Greening

The Preface introduces us to the main points of the story, namely, that it is founded on accounts of the Ceylon campaigns of 1803-15, and uses the doctrine of reincarnation among the Buddhist priests. A certain Francis Clavering sets out for Ceylon to find a black pearl of which he has read in the annals of his family history. His great-uncle, a soldier who had fought in the campaigns, is supposed to have married a native of the country, who was the donor of the pearl. The adventures and dangers the young man goes through, and the assistance he receives from the heroine and a Buddhist priest in his search, make the tale interesting and well worth reading.

**Ingram (Eleanor M.), FROM THE CAR BEHIND, 6/**  
Lippincott

An amusing story in which a rose-coloured motor-car plays a leading part. Unfortunately, the men in their ultra-chivalrousness, and the women in their ultra-feminine helplessness, are also rose-coloured, or rather they are seen through that rose-coloured mist of sentiment which is a feature of American romance.

**Ironside (O. C.), GREAT IS DISCIPLINE, 6/**  
Henryson

The author's object is to denounce the spirit and methods of the labour unions and the Socialist Party, and, under the form of fiction, to set forth the "human being case" of the employer.

**Kaye (Wilmot), THE RED STREAK, 6/**  
Ward & Lock

The hero inherits the family tendency to commit murder if his anger is aroused. We are given to understand, however, that his marriage with the heroine effects a cure. The scene is for the most part laid on the Gold Coast, but the story strikes us as somewhat colourless.

**Leacock (Stephen), SUNSHINE SKETCHES OF A LITTLE TOWN, 6/**  
Lane

The author describes these tales of a Canadian up-country "town" as "humorous nothings." We do not think he is fair to himself. He achieves atmosphere, which

is a great deal—in fact, it may be said that he conveys the environment better than the people.

**Lyons (A. Neil), CLARA: SOME SCATTERED CHAPTERS IN THE LIFE OF A HUSSY, 6/**  
Lane

Clara and her friends provide us with a striking delineation of lower-class life. Only those who can sympathize with the true comradeship of the poor, though it be overlaid with much coarseness—often but a cloak to hide the deepest feeling—will obtain the full relish from these tales. The dialogue is at once clever and realistic.

**Merriman (Henry Seton), THE GREY LADY, Cheap Edition, 7d. net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

**Pottle (Emery), THE LITTLE HOUSE, 3/6 net.**  
Humphreys

Written with deep feeling and a knowledge of the waywardness of human affections, this story is in its treatment too slight for the generality of readers to find for themselves the moral. We take it to be that love between man and wife must be supplemented by wider interests mutually held if it is to last for a lifelong companionship.

**Richards (Grant), CAVIARE, 6/**  
Grant Richards

In the period of sub-titles, Mr. Grant Richards's novel might properly have been called "a Romance of Hotels and Restaurants." The numbers of specified hostilities visited by the hero and of detailed meals consumed by him must surely exceed the totals yet achieved by any other novelist. Both food and places are always "smart," and so is "the amiable Charles" himself, an entirely useless and expensive young gentleman whose rash gambling, both at Monte Carlo and in Wall Street, is rewarded by hundreds of thousands of pounds and a lovely American bride. The story has, as may be perceived, little relation to the solid realities of life, but is cleverly written.

**Serviss (Garrett P.), THE SECOND DELUGE, 6/ net.**  
Grant Richards

This witty and ingenious novel comes at a most seasonable moment, and no one could help sympathizing with the misfortunes of the second Noah. His methods of advertisement are truly American, his adventures are thrilling, and the unprecedented dilemma of the King of England adds the necessary realism. Most of the incidents have no bearing upon the story, but as they are amusing the book will make a welcome addition to our holiday library.

**Street (The) called Straight, by the Author of 'The Inner Shrine,' 6/**  
Methuen

The first chapter of this book should, we think, have been about the third, because, as it is, we are plunged headlong into the midst of a story of which we despair of making head or tail, in the society of people we do not know in the least. Very gradually we begin to differentiate one from the other, and the reader who penetrates thus far will find his perseverance well rewarded. The story is invigorating, and an excellent study of the varying motives which prompt people to act up to high principles, and the reflex powers of such actions.

**Swinnerton (Frank), THE HAPPY FAMILY, 6/**  
Methuen

The author evidently has got a good working knowledge of the business part of his subject—conditions of life in a printing and publishing house not of the first rank—though his discriminating discernment will be more appreciated by those "in the know" than by the "general." By the latter, even, some false impressions may be gathered, unless qualifying statements which

appear pages later are connected with facts previously set down. The hopeless lack of continuity—in fact of any scheme of existence—in lower-class suburbia is graphically, and consequently painfully, limned.

**Wentworth-James (Gertie de S.), THE ESCORT, a Farical Comedy, 6/**  
Everett

Faced with the choice of becoming a rich man's mistress or the escort (in male attire) of a grass widow, the heroine decides on the latter alternative. The writing is too smart and sentimental to please us.

**Whitelaw (David), THE GIRL FROM THE EAST, a Romance, 6/**  
Greening

Not the least bewildering thing about this book is the author's description of it as "a romance." It is merely a piece of melodrama, and not a particularly good piece. The plot, which is concerned with the mysterious death of a rich Indian merchant, is not wanting in the quality of unexpectedness, but the narrative, which is written with much more facility than power, lacks the briskness and directness which ought to be the primary qualities of such a tale. Some of the conventional figures and improbable incidents are vaguely connected with the seditious movement in India, but so ineffective is the dramatic use of that movement that it appears to be merely an irrelevancy.

**Wodnli (Gabrielle), MAGGIE OF MARGATE, a Seaside Sensation, 6/**  
Stanley Paul

There is nothing very lurid about this novel, which is mainly concerned with some rather vulgar Jews and a lady of title who masquerades as a servant.

## September Magazines.

**Blackwood's Magazine, 2/6**

An excellent number, rich both in the lore of adventure and literary matter. 'Omar, the Policeman of Beyrout,' is a striking study, and 'With the Abor Expeditionary Force' is full of movement and strange life. Sir Hugh Clifford has in 'A Tight Place' an effective Kipling-esque story of two divers. Dr. A. S. Hunt's translation and exposition of the new satyric drama of Sophocles should attract wide attention, and the 'Musings without Method' are, as usual, piquant in style and matter. 'In Memoriam: Andrew Lang' is the best notice we have seen of the lost scholar and humorist whom the world of letters deeply regrets.

**Contemporary Review, 2/6**

In addition to reviews of contemporary literature in the Literary Supplement, the present number contains an article on 'Dickens's Connexion with the Lake District,' by Canon Rawsley; and another indirectly connected with letters, 'Bacon as Politician,' by Mr. J. M. Robertson. The writer finds the key to Bacon's political career in the fact that he never could win for himself such a position as would enable him really to steer the ship of State. Mr. Robertson is surprised that specialists have not taken more account of Bacon's political writings, but they were so clearly based on the principle of negation of unwelcome views by restrictive measures that to-day their main use is that of indicating how far democracy has since influenced politicians in a contrary direction.

**Cornhill Magazine, 1/**  
Smith & Elder

Three articles in this number are studies of anomalies, either in character or conduct. There is Mr. C. G. Osborne's 'A London Munchausen,' recounting the career of Mr. Charles Groom, who in the



seventies and eighties styled himself Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, bestowed medals on the principal writers and statesmen of the day, and proposed, to the joy of the Welsh, to found a University in Wales with funds which had been secretly accumulating for such a purpose for generations. It would have added to the interest of these laughable pages if Mr. Osborne had indicated how he came to see the letters written to the "Prince" by the distinguished recipients of his medals. Capt. Graham's 'A Splendid Failure' recounts the career of George Smythe, the original of Coningsby, in an interesting manner, which, however, has the effect of relegating him from the unexplained to the inexplicable. 'A Question of Ethics' involves a curious and uncomfortable situation, which the writer brings out successfully, but can hardly be said to present a problem. Miss Marjorie Bowen contributes the first (entitled 'The Polander') of a series of stories called "God's Playthings." This one is not without cleverness, and illustrates the possibilities in the apparently fortuitous scattering of capital letters, but it rather lacks life. Dean Latham's 'Pilgrimage' to Bullfinch is a piece of simple, straightforward writing, well suited to the subject-matter. J. D. R., in his 'Prosaic Views on Poetry,' has missed a good opportunity. His standpoint is neither entirely within the region of the prosaic nor sufficiently close to poetry to give him insight into the core of it, so that his shots neither get quite home nor fall amusingly wide. But it is a subject on which good things might yet be said.

Oxford and Cambridge Review, 1/ net.

This number contains among other things an interesting article on 'Parliamentary Oratory' by Mr. F. E. Smith; some impressions of Meredith by Mr. Alfred Austin; and 'Property,' the second of Mr. Belloc's articles on Reform. Sir Francis Burnand has an entertaining contribution on modern humorists, in which, however, we are surprised to find no reference to Mr. Jerome.

**Scribner's Magazine**, 1/ net. Constable  
Besides maintaining the usual high level of contents, the current number gives a second instalment of the Meredith letters, which are, if anything, more interesting than those in the previous issue. Throughout they reveal the man of deep feeling and high ideals. Those to John Morley and others show how deep was his interest in the world's happenings, and those to his son Arthur his desire that the relation of father and son should be merged in a very real friendship.

### General.

**Gale & Polden's Military Series:** ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND EQUIPMENT MADE EASY, by S. T. Banning, 4/6 net; RIFLE EXERCISES MADE EASY, 6d. net; HYTHE MUSKETRY COURSE MADE EASY, 1/ net.  
New editions.

"Home Counties," A FREE FARMER IN A FREE STATE, 6/ net. Heinemann  
This book deals chiefly with rural Holland and the lessons to be derived from it. The author touches, however, on the social, religious, and political problems of the Dutch people. There are many excellent illustrations and a good index.

**Modi (Jivanji Jamshedji), ASIATIC PAPERS.**  
Bombay, Education Society's Press  
A volume of collected papers read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic

Society. They range in subject from 'Dante' and 'The Belief about the Future of the Soul among the Ancient Egyptians' to 'The Game of Ball-Bat among the Ancient Persians.' The last, it appears, was a predecessor of cricket, and even boasted international matches, which were played to the accompaniment of music.

**Morley (Henry), A FIRST SKETCH OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**, Enlarged Edition, 7/6 net. Cassell

The Supplement, by E. W. Edmunds, brings this work down to the deaths of Swinburne and Meredith.

**Phillip (Alex. J.), THE BUSINESS OF BOOK-BINDING**, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

The author has written his book from the point of view of the binder, the publisher, the librarian, and the general reader. There are chapters on binders' leather and cloth, and a description of a working bindery, together with a glossary of terms used in leather and cloth manufacture and book-binding, and fourteen illustrations.

**Rawson (F. L.), LIFE UNDERSTOOD FROM A SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS POINT OF VIEW, AND THE PRACTICAL METHOD OF DESTROYING SIN, DISEASE, AND DEATH.** 7/6 Crystal Press

The author tells us that "a sign of wisdom is to keep our minds open and our mouths shut when scientific wonders are put before us." He deals in wonders himself which leave us unsatisfied, and the large field he covers leads to extraordinary conclusions which are not likely to attract the attention of serious thinkers.

**Sharp (William), PAPERS CRITICAL AND REMINISCENT**, selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp, 5/ net. Heinemann

This volume is uniform with 'The Collected Works of Fiona Macleod,' and shows its author at his best in papers written from 1884 to 1902. He is a hero-worshipper with a fine enthusiasm for his literary friends, and he gives us the best of them with a care recalling Boswell's. Thus he recalls vividly conversations with Burne-Jones and Pater, and he fixes on distinctive traits of character and manner in the Rossettis with loving skill. Critical opinion has in some cases attenuated or enlarged the reputations here considered, but Sharp's verdicts are in the main sound, and throughout expressed in a style which is in itself a pleasure. Pater only is, perhaps, notably overrated. The account of Mr. Hardy's novels, published in 1892, shows the writer's discrimination in the praise awarded to that masterly and beautiful book 'The Woodlanders.' 'The Hotel of the Beautiful Star,' says Mrs. Sharp, shows a side of her husband scarcely touched on in her 'Memoir.' It was well worth reprinting, for it is a striking study of the vagrant, and includes a romantic story of genius submerged and homeless on Primrose Hill, and later rising to recognition and secure domesticity with a wife and cigarettes.

### Pamphlets.

**Drysdale (Charles V.), WHY MEN SHOULD WORK FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**, the Wages and Employment Question. 2d. Men's League for Women's Suffrage

The author here puts forward a strong case, and his facts are well worth attention. The pamphlet is, of course, not exhaustive, and we should like to see it amplified by more concrete instances, which are, unfortunately, only too easy to procure. We commend the diagrams as being especially clear and simple.

### THE REV. ERNEST ARTHUR EDGHILL.

ON Tuesday, the 20th inst., there passed away at Sydenham, at the early age of 33, one of the most brilliant of the younger clergy of the Church of England. From Eton Mr. Edghill gained a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, which he held from 1898 to 1901. In the latter year he obtained a First Class in the Classical Tripos, and in 1903 a First Class in the Theological Tripos. During his remarkable Cambridge career he won almost every possible theological prize. In 1906 he took the B.D. of London in Honours, and in the following year he became Lecturer in Church History at King's College, London, and later in New Testament Exegesis. In 1910-11 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, a book on 'The Revelation of the Son of God' being the result. His other substantial theological works were 'An Enquiry into the Evidential Value of Prophecy,' 1906; 'Faith and Fact, a Study of Ritschlianism,' 1910; and a remarkable work, 'The Spirit of Power, as seen in the Christian Church of the Second Century,' 1910. He also wrote two minor books for the young—'The Beginnings of the Church of Christ' and a 'Children's Book of Daily Prayer.'

Mr. Edghill was ordained in 1904, and in 1907 appointed by Bishop Talbot Sub-Warden of St. Saviour's College, Southwark. From this post he withdrew about the beginning of this year, his reasons being set forth at length in the last issue of the quarterly magazine of his editing, termed *London Bridge*.

Notwithstanding his gifts as a theologian and a mission preacher, he was absolutely without ambition, always happiest when working with and for boys. The Boy Scouts of Southwark owe much to his inspiring influence. In February last he started a hostel for boys at Sydenham, which he called St. Saviour's Cottage, where ten boys drawn from elementary schools were under his special charge. This month Mr. Edghill took these boys and others to a camp at Merstham, and, just before the fortnight had elapsed, he cut his foot when chopping firewood with an axe. Blood-poisoning set in, and death came in a few days—to the intense grief of his boys and a wide circle of devoted friends, who recognized in him one of the most intellectually gifted, and at the same time simple-hearted and lovable, young men of the day.

### THE WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

IN Mr. Maurice Buxton Forman's interesting article in last week's *Athenæum* on 'Meredith's First Published Poem,' it is stated that five numbers of a manuscript magazine called *The Monthly Observer*, in which Meredith's poem 'Chillianwallah' first saw the light, now repose in the collection of Mr. Harry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia. It will be within the recollection of readers of *The Athenæum* that Mr. Widener with his father, Mr. George P. Widener, perished in the wreck of the Titanic, and that under his will his collection of books and manuscripts has been bequeathed to Harvard University.

The Harvard library is the best of the University libraries in the United States, and contains about a million volumes. It is housed in an interesting old building, which is, however, not fireproof, and in other respects is inadequate for the purpose it fulfils. The widowed mother of Mr. Widener has therefore decided to construct

an entirely new building in memory of her son, which will be erected on the site of the old one, and will have a holding capacity for two million books, those now in possession of the University being in the meantime removed to temporary quarters. The plans of the new building are now in hand, and those of the ground floor are already completed. The entrance hall has three rooms behind it, one of large size and two of smaller dimensions, which will form the special memorial portion, and will contain Mr. Harry Widener's collection, the rarer and more precious volumes being displayed in cases. It is estimated that the cost of the new library, which Mrs. Widener hopes to dedicate at Commencement, 1914, will exceed a million dollars.

A special catalogue of Mr. Widener's unrivalled Stevenson collection is now in course of preparation.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

#### THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

THE members assembled at Brighton at the end of last week. On Sunday the Rev. A. H. Coombes, Headmaster of Hurst College, at the Parish Church, specially devoted his sermon to journalists, impressing upon them their enormous responsibilities and the need of high ideals.

The Rev. Rhondda Williams of Union Square Congregational Church also invited the attendance of members of the Institute. He deplored the tendency of the Press to give too great consideration to the commercial side of their undertakings, and sympathized with journalists themselves in being so much under the harrow. He seemed to think it was too much to expect them to quarrel with their bread and butter for the sake of their ideals, but enjoined them to do the best they could in the circumstances. In fact, his remarks reminded one of his hearers of the Irishman's advice, "If you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can." Fortunately there are recent instances of men who have severed their connexion with papers at the dictates of their conscience.

On Monday the business of the Conference began in earnest. The Corporation having placed at their disposal the suite of apartments at the Pavilion, the different sections have been able to hold their meetings under ideal conditions. The Mayor (Alderman C. Thomas-Stanford,) welcomed the members with one of those apt speeches which the town has learnt to associate with his term of office. In the afternoon the outgoing President (Mr. George B. Hodgson) delivered his address, in the course of which he welcomed Mr. Robert Donald, the incoming President, and gave an account of the Institute's year's work. He did not favour the inclusion of journalists in the Insurance Act; but stated that the efforts of the Institute were responsible for the introduction of substantial safeguards of their interests. The same attention, he announced, had guarded journalists' legal rights under the new Copyright Act, and he alluded to the agreement that had been drawn up to meet the requirements of those cases in which proprietors insisted on reserving copyright for their journals.

The yearly report was passed after it had been subjected to sufficient criticism to betoken a healthy interest on the part of the members in their society.

On Tuesday morning, after a somewhat heated discussion as to the governance of the Institute, in which Mr. Moody drew atten-

tion to the by-law which enacts that the Council shall act in all matters as the governing body of the Institute, and Mr. Hills of Cambridge intimated that previous Conferences had not confirmed such an attitude, Mr. Donald brought forward his resolution for joint action on the part of the Institute, the National Union, and the Northern Society of Journalists, as well as other kindred societies, on questions relating to Copyright, the Law of Libel, insurance, unemployment, and other subjects particularly affecting the welfare of journalists. After discussion, which included the question of the admission of proprietors who were also working journalists, the motion was unanimously agreed to. In the afternoon Mr. Robert Wilson, of the *Edinburgh Evening News*, contributed an interesting paper, which was read by the President, on 'The Journalist in relation to the Business Management and Organization of Newspapers.' An outstanding item of Wednesday morning's proceedings was the cordial acceptance of the invitation from Canada for next year's conference, subject to the condition that the ordinary business of the annual general meeting was first transacted in this country. At the educational session in the afternoon, Schools of Journalism were discussed, a subject which permitted the Mayor to allude to the scheme for a University in the town. As a promised paper on Copyright did not arrive, this closed the business side of the Conference, and members were set free to enjoy the rarity of sunshine and the other social items of the programme provided by the Corporation, as lavish as it was judicious.

#### PEPYSIANA.

IN *The Athenæum* for August 10th I communicated some information derived from the East India Company's records concerning Percival Aungier, who is often mentioned by Pepys as a relative; and I suggested that the "Mr. Peaps" who had married Aungier's sister, and in 1651 became surety for him to the Company, might turn out to be the diarist's father, John Pepys. Since then, however, I have come across a further reference to the matter in the Court Minutes for August 20th, 1652, which makes it clear that the surety in question was a *Thomas Pepys*. Him we may with some confidence identify with Samuel's first cousin of that name, a turner by trade. He is mentioned several times in the 'Diary,' and there is once an allusion to his wife, though no particulars are given regarding her. The diarist's references to Aungier as his cousin would thus be satisfactorily explained. WILLIAM FOSTER.

#### RUTHVEN FAMILY PAPERS.

Edinburgh, August 24, 1912.

YOUR reviewer of this volume in *The Athenæum* of August 10th says at the close of his notes:—

"Mr. Cowan speaks of John Sobieski Stuart as a descendant of Prince Charlie. Enough has been said of this unscientific attempt at the writing of history."

My reply is that I never made any such statement, and I call on your reviewer to prove it or withdraw it.

Stewart the "bigoted Catholic" is the *ipsissima verba* of the ancient documents.

SAMUEL COWAN, J.P.

\* \* \* The death of the reviewer has delayed for the moment any comment by us on the point raised.

#### THE "NOVELTY" OF THE SYLLOGISM.

As Prof. Cook Wilson has, in your issue of Aug. 10, thought your reviewer's reply to the criticism of the syllogism in my 'Formal Logic' worth criticizing, I am emboldened to add a word of comment. I agree, of course, with him that the venerable story of the ducal murderer and the loquacious Abbé does not show the syllogism capable of compassing the "novelty" it has now been claiming for over 2,000 years. The novelty is too obviously confined to the lucky ladies who heard the yarn for the first time, and believed it. It was even then nothing new for the Abbé and the duke. Hence the "novelty" is clearly what logicians call "psychological," and try to disclaim. Indeed, this is so obvious that I did not think it relevant to adorn my pages with the tale or its fresher and more plausible variant, "my wife is a scarecrow," having already disposed of "logical novelty" on p. 88. At the same time, I incline to agree with your reviewer, and many very high logical authorities, that the story yields the best illustration of what is called logical novelty. The usual analysis of the syllogism does, in fact, make "logical" novelty "psychological," and I defy any logician to produce a "valid inference" which does not. Nor can I think that Prof. Cook Wilson's distinction between "scientific" and "probable" syllogisms at all touches my contentions; if he will do me the honour to read my book, he will probably agree. F. C. S. SCHILLER.

#### GOLF, DUTCH OR SCOTCH.

47A, Blenheim Crescent, Kensington Park Road, W.  
August 26, 1912.

WILL you allow me a small space to prove that your reviewer of 'The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf,' by Harold H. Hilton and Garden G. Smith, is wrong in eulogizing Mr. Garden Smith's attempt at disproving connexion between the old Dutch and the Scotch game?

Argument *a silentio* indeed! The silence is easily broken, as there exists not only no absence, but, on the contrary, an abundance of records. Let me quote one that disposes once and for all of the contention that the Dutch game knew no holes. In 1626 a book in rhyme on games was printed at Amsterdam by Jacob Aertsz Calom, 'Sinnebeelden van de spelen,' &c., Brit. Mus. Cat. 11555, a. 46, 13. No. V. deals with golf, from which I quote a few lines:—

*Si non est scopus deficit opus.*

Ick kan, &c.

(I pass over several lines in silence to come to the point)

Die gelyck vliecht hoog en verd  
Van de maets verheven wert  
Die naest aen de poel komt loopen,  
Of in't kuytjen eerst gesloopen,  
Die bal maectt zyn meester bly  
En van het betalen vry—

which reads in English: He who sends his ball straight, far, and high is applauded by his mates; and he who gets nearest to the pole, or slips into the hole, rejoices, and is free from payment (towards drinks is understood).

As to the absence of common terms, I am not able to give as conclusive a reference to disprove this, but two of them, amongst many that I have often met with in seventeenth-century Dutch books, that come back to me are *tuij* for tee and *klick* for cleeck: the *ie* in Dutch is pronounced as *ee* in English. Again, the prohibitive duty which James VI. put on Dutch golf-balls in the sixteenth century shows that the same ball was used, at any rate.

W. DEL COURT.



## Literary Gossip.

M. RENÉ PICHON has just written an article in a popular style on the position of women in ancient Rome. He points out that the complete subjugation of the Roman wife in the early days of the Republic, as expressed in the maxim "nunquam exiit servitus muliebris," came to an end with the foundation of the Empire, and the change is mainly to be attributed to the legislation of Augustus. He also confutes Juvenal out of his own mouth by showing that the state of things which he represents in the Sixth Satire was by the satirist's own admission confined to a very small class.

For the rest, he asserts that every profession except that of politics was open to the woman of the Empire, and that some of them were practised seriously, as in the case of the female advocate Hortensia. The profession of medicine was not, as he says, likely to attract women, as it was mainly in the hands of slaves; but many Roman ladies gave themselves up to commerce, and not a few to finance, including usury of a sufficiently reprehensible kind. The article is to be found in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THE seventy-third anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Whitefriars, on Monday evening, November 4th. Sir Frank H. Newnes will occupy the chair, and it is hoped to commemorate the Presidency of Dickens by establishing at least two permanent pensions in his memory. To accomplish this 2,000*l.* will be required.

THE REV. H. D. A. MAJOR writes:—

"In thanking you for your notice of my little book 'The Gospel of Freedom,' I should be glad if you will permit me to correct a wrong impression which a sentence of your reviewer is calculated (no doubt quite unintentionally) to convey to your readers. It runs thus: 'Mr. H. G. Wells is recommended as an author to be studied.' Reading this, it will be concluded that I recommend to theological students the works of Mr. Wells on account of their moral and theological value, whereas I recommend that they, in conjunction with many others, should be read as exhibiting certain 'signs of the times' which clerical workers are apt to ignore."

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce 'Arthur James Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker,' a collection of the more important and interesting passages in his non-political writings, addresses, and speeches from 1879 to 1912. The extracts have been carefully selected by Mr. Wilfrid M. Short, who is Mr. Balfour's private secretary.

The same firm have in the press 'Cardinal Manning, and Other Essays,' by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, a book founded on lectures given at the Royal Institution

in 1911. The essay on the Cardinal will be illustrated by a reproduction of a portrait of him painted just before he died for Mr. Bodley. The other essays deal with 'The Decay of Idealism' and 'The French Institute.'

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD has in the press with Messrs. Dent a new volume of fiction, entitled 'Twixt Land and Sea.'

MR. H. G. WELLS's new novel, 'Marriage,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. on September 6th.

The same firm will issue on September 17th 'Mrs. Lancelot: a Comedy of Assumptions,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, a story of love, politics, and high life in the days of the Reform Bill.

MR. MURRAY hopes to publish next week a translation of M. Achille Luchaire's work, 'Social France in the Time of Philip Augustus.' M. Luchaire's object has been to make a close study of the material and spiritual condition of the people in the twelfth century.

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing next week 'The Heather Moon,' the latest story of motoring adventure by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and 'The Suburban,' by Mr. H. C. Bailey, who, having made a name for historical romance, now turns to middle-class life in modern London. The hero fights his way from poverty to comfort, and is contrasted with a more brilliant apostle of revolt.

MESSRS. NISBET & Co. will publish in October Sir Edward Russell's 'Arrested Fugitives,' essays retrieved from the labours of the last fifty years, including 'Irving as Hamlet,' 'Matthew Arnold,' and other papers of more recent interest.

MISS EDITH HOWES will on the 5th prox. issue, through the house of Cassell, a new volume entitled 'Rainbow Children,' which deals with flower land in prose and verse.

On the same date and from the same house will appear the latest addition to "Little Books on Great Writers"—'Thackeray,' by Mr. Sidney Dark.

'THE CONSUMER IN REVOLT,' by Mrs. Teresa Billington-Greig, is an inquiry into economics from a neglected point of view. It is the opinion of the author that the world is dominated overmuch by the producer's ideas, and that no industrial reform of value will be accomplished until the great consuming public has its say. She calls for an alliance between it and organized labour. Messrs. Stephen Swift & Co. will be the publishers.

MR. MURRAY announces for next week 'With the Italians in Tripoli,' Chevalier Tullio Irace's record of his experiences.

THE heroine of Lady Napier's new novel, 'Muddling Through,' is a beautiful widow, accomplished and beguiling. Mr. Murray will publish the book in a few weeks' time.

A CHARACTERISTIC book by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, the well-known Nature writer, is announced for publication on the 5th prox. by Messrs. Cassell. 'Babes of the Wild' has for its leading character Uncle Andy, a real "boys' man," with an enthusiasm for answering the questions which are often discouraged in children at home. The scene is laid in the woods, and Uncle Andy imparts to the "Babe" the things he has observed about the lives of young animals.

MR. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, the American publisher, has issued a small volume descriptive of his adventures as 'A Prisoner of War in Virginia in 1864-5.'

ONE of the publications due early in September is a book written, printed, and published by women. Into the Happy Publishing Company (133, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street), which is responsible for the venture, no male is eligible for admission, and 'Love's Victories' is their maiden venture. Mrs. M. M. Lee makes her début with the book, which consists of a cycle of episodes, mainly drawn from her own varied experience among rich and poor.

MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, the Chief Librarian of Bolton, is preparing for publication 'Bibliotheca Boltoniana,' a catalogue, with biographical details, of Bolton authors and their books from 1550 to 1912; also of books about the town, and printed and published therein from 1785 up to date.

IN spite of the fact that one of the first critics to discover Browning's merit was a Frenchman—Milsand of Dijon, who praised him in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and became his devoted friend—Browning has hitherto made little headway in France. Probably the Gallic love of lucidity has recoiled before his reputation for obscurity. But M. Pierre Berger of Bordeaux has set himself to remove this reproach. He has written a study of Browning for the "Écrivains Étrangers" series, of which a first edition, consisting of 2,000 copies, was sold almost immediately.

MANY friends will regret to learn of the death, in his seventy-ninth year, at Wallingford, Pennsylvania, of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the well-known authority on Shakespeare. The volumes published of his Variorum Edition of the plays are a mine of information, gathered with scrupulous care, and it is fortunate that a son, who bears his father's names, is carrying on his work.

Dr. Furness had a wonderful collection of Shakespeariana, which was visited by many a pilgrim, but his own zeal for scholarship and charming disposition were even more attractive than his books and relics.

THE Index to *The London Gazette* from April to June (post free 6s. 0*½d.*) can now be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

## SCIENCE

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE first volume before us by Messrs. Piggott and Finch is introductory to a series of works about to be issued under the title of "Historical and Economic Geographies." From most geographical textbooks it differs not only in the picturesque style in which it is written, but also in the special treatment of certain departments of study. Prominence is given, for example, to the evolution of the earth and its human occupants; and thus it comes about that a good deal of astronomy, geology, and prehistoric archaeology finds a place here. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of bringing some of these subjects before a strictly geographical class, but it must be admitted that the work is so pleasantly written that it may be read with advantage outside the classroom. The subject of meteorology receives rather detailed treatment, and the effect of climate as the determining factor in the development of life upon the earth is an interesting topic which is discussed at some length. A readable sketch is supplied of the history of geography and the development of geographical discovery. In most cases the information is brought well up to date, mention being made, for instance, of Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole.

Probably the weakest part of the book is that on geology. It seems a pity that in the geological table on p. 145 the groups are so arranged that the oldest rocks stand at the top, where the most recent might naturally be expected. It strikes a geologist also as strange to find the Human Period referred to as the "youth and prime" of the earth, whilst all the preceding ages of geological time are taken to represent the earth's "childhood." The writers in their enthusiasm seem to have an exalted notion of the sagacity of the comparative anatomist when they assert that "from a single bone of an animal the scientist can now build up the whole skeleton."

The work concludes with comparative notes on the development of Cambridge and Chicago, typifying respectively a mediæval and a modern town. It remains to add that it is well and copiously illustrated.

The editor of *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* has produced an excellent class-book for use in the higher schools. Dr. Newbigin is a firm believer in teaching by means of concrete examples, and therefore opens her description of earth-structures not with abstract definitions,

*Dent's Historical and Economic Geographies.*—Book I. *World Studies.* By Horace Piggott and Robert J. Finch. (Dent & Sons.)

*An Introduction to Physical Geography.* By Marion I. Newbigin. (Same publishers.)

*Physiography for High Schools.* By A. L. Arey, F. L. Bryant, W. W. Clendenin, and W. T. Morrey. (Harrap & Co.)

apt to repel the pupil, but with a description of certain typical land-surfaces—one in the north of England, another near the Lake of Geneva, and a third in the neighbourhood of Rome. Many writers on physical geography nowadays show a tendency to enter too freely into the domain of the astronomer and the geologist, but Dr. Newbigin can hardly be accused of such trespass. Very little is said here about the rocks of the earth's crust, and not more than is absolutely necessary about the cosmical relations of the earth, whilst not a word is uttered about its probable genesis. On the other hand, much attention is paid to meteorological phenomena, and the discussion of climate and weather, with their influence on animals and plants. One of the best sections of the book is the final chapter, which traces the way in which certain physical conditions have affected the life of man. The treatment here is, unfortunately, not full enough; but then it may be said that this is *Human Geography*, whereas the book is on *Physical Geography*, the two departments being conventionally separated by some writers. We miss in Dr. Newbigin's book the reproduction of photographs of scenery with which works on physical geography are now usually illustrated, but we are content with the simple diagrams and sketch-maps, which, if less attractive, are perhaps of greater educational value, whilst the illustration of scenic features may be fairly left to the lantern in the classroom.

Bibliography is a notable feature of the volume. The books and papers recommended have in most cases been judiciously selected, and should be useful as a guide to the aspiring student; but why is there no mention of works on such important subjects as volcanoes and earthquakes?

On opening a new textbook on Physiography we hardly expect to find in it anything that has not often been said before. Nevertheless the work which four contributors have prepared for High Schools is not without features of its own. It is intended primarily for use in the United States, and is written by experienced teachers selected from schools of that type in New York. It may be noted as one of its distinctive features that it seeks to be self-contained; that is to say, the average student will find within its covers all that he is likely to want for his physiographical study. Hence it is that the astronomical and meteorological parts are much fuller than would be needed in a textbook for college use, where special works on these sciences might be used for independent courses.

It is only reasonable that the subjects should be treated throughout from an American point of view. A chapter is devoted to the climate of the United States; the system of standard time used in that country is clearly explained; whilst many of the maps and most of the geological illustrations relate to America. To the Englishman such features are not

altogether undesirable, for they are likely to appeal to him with acceptable freshness. With regard to the origin of the earth—a subject that is often considered outside physiographical speculation—modern views are expounded without partiality, and Prof. Chamberlin's Planetesimal hypothesis is compared and contrasted with the Nebular theory. The two views are again discussed in dealing with the probable origin of the atmosphere. The work is full of information, clearly and pleasantly expressed, and care has evidently been taken in general to secure accuracy, though the pages are not free from an occasional slip; for instance, we are told on p. 42 that "Uranus was discovered in 1831." The real date is 1781.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**British Association, Dundee, 1912:** *HANDBOOK AND GUIDE TO DUNDEE AND DISTRICT*, editor of Section I. A. W. Paton, editor of Section II. A. H. Millar.

The volume has admirable maps, but seems to us to attempt too wide a range of subject. Dr. Millar writes well on 'Old Dundee,' but the general level of the English in the book is not high, and tends to be boring.

**Dilks (Arthur), THE EVOLUTION OF ETHERS AND ETHER PHENOMENA**, 2/6 net. Bridgwater, Coombs & Dilks

The author enunciates certain principles, and deduces from them a theory of the evolution of ether phenomena in the inorganic world.

**Franklin (William Suddards), ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY**, 10/6 net. Macmillan

This textbook should prove valuable to students at technical colleges. The author gives much practical information, and considerable space is devoted to interior illumination—a subject which does not always receive adequate attention. There is a set of problems at the end.

**Lockyer (William J. S.), SOLAR PHYSICS COMMITTEE: REPORT OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION TO VAVAU, TONGA ISLANDS, April 29th, 1911 (Eastern Date), 6/** Stationery Office

The total eclipse of the sun of April 28th-29th, 1911, afforded a favourable opportunity of studying the solar surroundings at an epoch of small activity; but, in consequence of the long journey and the time required to reach a station where the eclipse could be observed, it was possible to send only one member of the Solar Physics Observatory staff, Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer. Still, a perusal of his report shows that, owing to the efficient aid rendered by the officers and men of H.M.S. *Encounter* (which conveyed the party from Sydney to Vavau), he was able to draw up and rehearse a full programme of operations to be carried out during totality. Unfortunately, unfavourable weather prevailed on the day of the eclipse, and the results obtained were very meagre. No effective employment of the spectrographs was possible, whilst the coronagraph photographs were only partially successful. Two of the latter are reproduced in the Report, and show the inner portions of the corona with some detail. Eye-sketches of the corona were also made by



a number of observers, and some of the results are reproduced, exhibiting the typical "wind-vane" variety of outline characteristic of an epoch of sunspot minimum.

Dr. Lockyer's Report gives minute details of the preparations that he energetically superintended, apparently with the hope that the volume may be useful for reference on the occasion of similar expeditions to out-of-the-way places.

**Mill (Hugh Robert), BRITISH RAINFALL, 1911,** 10/ Stanford

Over 5,000 people are now engaged in observing the rainfall in Great Britain and Ireland, and their results are carefully summarized in this interesting volume. Part I. includes official matter, three special articles on the rainfall of May 31st in the Thames valley, an obituary, and an account of the staff of observers. Gilbert White kept a rain-record from 1782 to his death at Selborne, and a new gauge has now been started there.

Part II. begins with Observers' Notes on special days of the year, and deductions therefrom as compared with previous records. The great drought of July in England, periods of consecutive days with rain, and heavy rains in short periods are among the subjects discussed. In the last section Seathwaite in Borrowdale is noted as having had 7 in. of rain, and Grange—not far off down the valley—over 5 in., on October 29th. If July was wonderfully dry, December was excessively wet, the records approximating to similar extremes in those months in 1868. After all, last year was little below the average in rainfall; and the admirable maps and plans will show that different regions had very different sorts of weather. The path of rain is strikingly shown by diagrams. Records are severely scrutinized, if at all suspicious, and the whole book is a model of scientific exposition. We congratulate the Director of the British Rainfall Organization on his excellent work.

**Patent Office Library, Subject Lists, New Series: SUBJECT LIST OF WORKS ON MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN THE LIBRARY OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Parts II. and III., 6d. each.** Stationery Office

**Price (T. Slater), PER-ACIDS AND THEIR SALTS, 3/ net.** Longmans

This monograph is designed for honours students and those undertaking research, and is mainly concerned with recent investigations.

**Radhakrishnan (S.), ESSENTIALS OF PSYCHOLOGY.** Oxford University Press

The arrival in rapid succession from the Western hemisphere of manuals of psychology is a phenomenon with which we have grown almost too familiar of late years, but one hailing from the East and written by a native professor of philosophy may well excite anticipation of some novel or, at least, unfamiliar mode of treatment. Any such expectation must be disappointed by this little volume. The author has attempted to pack into seventy-five small pages as much as possible of current British psychology, especially the teaching of Profs. James, Ward, and Stout. The last of these, whose system is most closely followed, has himself essayed to condense its essentials into a very compact volume, and we doubt whether the task of further condensation could have been profitably undertaken by the most brilliant expositor. Nevertheless, Mr. Radhakrishnan has done his work with skill and judgment, writing in lucid style, and we welcome his book as a proof that the psychology of Europe can be, and is, fully appreciated by Eastern

scholars, and as an indication that the gulf between Indian and European minds is not so great as has commonly been asserted.

**Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: Vol. LVIII., No. 2, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF TIN,** by Frank L. and Eva Hess; **Vol. LIX., No. 18, NEW SPECIES OF LANDSHELLS FROM THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE,** by William H. Dall.

**Sylvester (James Joseph), COLLECTED MATHEMATICAL PAPERS, Vol. IV. (1882-1897), 18/ net.** Cambridge University Press

This, the last volume of the series, contains an index to the four, an admirable portrait of Sylvester, and a biographical notice of value.

**United States National Museum: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL HERBARIUM: Vol. XVI., Part 2, STUDIES OF TROPICAL AMERICAN FERNS No. 3,** by William R. Maxon; **Part 3, THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF NYMPHÆA,** by Gerrit S. Miller, jun., and Paul C. Standley.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office  
The most important item in Part 2 is a monograph on the North American species of *Hemitelia*, sub-genus *Cnemidaria*.

Part 3 contains descriptions of all the species of yellow pond lilies in the New World which are at present known. Both are well illustrated.

**United States National Museum: PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XLI.**

Washington, Govt. Printing Office  
The subjects dealt with include 'New Marine Mollusks from Bermuda,' 'A New Unstalked Crinoid from the Philippine Islands,' and 'New Hymenoptera.'

**Watson (W.), INTERMEDIATE PHYSICS, 6/ net.** Longmans

The excellence of a textbook which, like that of Prof. W. Watson, is intended for the use of specific students, lies in its strict attention to business. The majority of such students will not proceed with the study beyond the point necessary to gain a sufficient and accurate grasp of its principles. They may then be regarded as proceeding to specialize in subjects which will engage their time and capacity for investigation, to the exclusion of the abstruse and many-sided problems of the higher physics. Prof. Watson, faced with the practical difficulty of conveying a sufficient amount of information without overloading the student with the superfluous on the one hand, or restricting his knowledge to a smattering on the other, has decided to omit, or touch very briefly on, a number of the simpler phenomena, and to examine in detail some of the other aspects of physics. The sections on light (especially the subsection on light considered as wave-motion), and on magnetism and electricity, may be selected as examples of clear and sufficient statement. The limitations of the method are indicated, on the other hand, by the statement without discussion that "while light is a periodic-wave motion, the X-rays are more in the nature of a single wave or pulse which moves with the velocity of light." That is admittedly the orthodox explanation, but it is not the only one, nor, beyond controversy, a sufficient one. As a guide to students who have examinations to pass, Prof. Watson's book has, however, the merit of being extremely well adapted to that purpose, while conveying a general knowledge of physics with great clearness and without circumlocution. In a word, it is workmanlike.

## Science Gossip.

THE continuance of rain this week has brought disastrous floods all over the country. At Norwich on Monday last the downpour reached the phenomenal amount of 7.34 in. within twenty-nine hours. This is more than was recorded for a day at any place in England last year, though the exceptionally rainy district of Seathwaite once endured, as we mention in our notice of 'British Rainfall,' 7 in.

THE Curators of Edinburgh University have appointed Prof. J. Lorrain Smith to the Chair of Pathology, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Greenfield. Since 1904 he has been Professor of Pathology in the University of Manchester. He has had a wide experience of study at Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Strasburg, and Copenhagen.

THE observations of gravity both with plumb-line and pendulum in India have always presented a problem to mathematical geodesists. At first sight it might be expected that on the tableland the plumb-line would in all cases be drawn towards the mass of the Himalayas, but actual observation shows that this is not so; and there appears to be a subterranean mass of great density, lying east and west across India in a mean latitude of 23° north, the attraction of which combines with that of the northern mountains. In a recent publication ('On the Origin of the Himalaya Mountains,' Survey of India, Professional Paper No. 12) Col. S. G. Burrard, Surveyor-General of India, indicates the existence of a line of low density between the subterranean mass and the Himalayas.

His suggested explanation is that there was, or is, one long crack in the earth's sub-crust, extending from Sumatra round the Arrakan coast across Northern India, through the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, traces of which are seen in the parallel shores of the Gulf of Oman and of the Persian Gulf. The crack has been filled with alluvial deposit across Northern India and in other places, but the Himalayas remain as the result of the rift in the earth, a great mass of matter having been pushed northwards. This theory is in opposition to that of Suess, who supposed that the Himalayan range had been formed by southward advance of Northern Asia on to the Indo-African tableland.

THE tendency of glass—especially plate-glass—to splinter when subjected to a blow or lateral pressure has been the cause of many dangerous wounds, particularly in cases of collision in railway trains or motor-cars. Wounds caused by splintered glass are, even when slight, notoriously difficult to heal, a fact for which no thoroughly satisfactory cause has been assigned. The current number of *La Nature* gives an account of a contrivance by which the worst consequences can be avoided, the use of "verre triplex," which is composed in effect of two sheets of thin glass, each of them with a thin coating of gelatine on one side. The two gelatinized surfaces are then placed together, with a very thin sheet of celluloid between them, and the whole composite plate thus formed subjected to hydraulic pressure. It is claimed that such a plate is as transparent as ordinary glass, but that it neither cracks nor splinters, a severe blow with a hammer producing only a star, in which the parts receiving it are pulverized. It thus has a considerable advantage over the "toughened" glass introduced some years ago, which, with much greater powers

of resistance than glass made in the usual way, flew to pieces with almost explosive violence when the breaking-point was reached.

DR. MAX VERWORN of Berlin has published a short treatise on narcosis which seems to be a reprint of a lecture lately delivered by him in America. He says that in the narcotic state the living tissue is incapable of making use of the oxygen supplied to it. The difference between this and a state of asphyxia from exposure to an atmosphere containing an insufficient supply of that gas is that in the latter case the tissue can draw upon the reserves of oxygen contained within its cells, which in narcosis it cannot do.

He is also of opinion that the narcotic state is so far from resembling natural sleep that it is completely opposed to it, inasmuch as in sleep the central cells of the nerves increase their supply of oxygen to the extent of replacing completely that which they have used up during the day, while the contrary is the case during narcosis.

The reason why certain substances should have the property of causing this loss of function is another matter; but Dr. Verworn founds on the experiments of both German and English physiologists the hypothesis that, as the narcotic power of any drug varies with its capacity for dissolving the lipid or fatty substances of the organism, there is probably some connexion between these and the carriers of oxygen to the interior of the cell.

THE recently published volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for 1910 is noteworthy in that it embodies a reform in the omission of unessential details that has been desired for many years past. As the result of this curtailment the volume contains about half the number of pages of that of the preceding year. Dr. Dyson deserves the thanks of all who have occasion to use the 'Greenwich Observations' for supplying their wants in such an improved form.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of scepticism has prevailed amongst astronomers as to the reality of the hyperbolic character of the orbits of those comets that have been so classed, and it has even been suggested that the orbits of all the hyperbolic comets, if accurately corrected for the perturbations of the known planets, would be found to be parabolic. It appears, however, from a statistical investigation of cometary orbits carried out by Prof. W. H. Pickering, that the hyperbolic comets have one characteristic which seems to differentiate them from those to which parabolic orbits have been assigned, so that it is proper to treat them as a separate class.

Prof. Pickering shows that the aphelia of the orbits of the hyperbolic comets have a tendency to collect near a certain great circle of the sphere, whereas those of the parabolic comets collect near another great circle which intersects the former at an angle of 74°. He therefore concludes that there is some peculiarity about the former class of comets which renders their orbits more liable to assume the hyperbolic form than those of comets coming from other regions of the sky; in fact, the eccentricities of these orbits, or, in other words, the original velocities of the comets concerned, seem to be larger.

MR. CLINTON THOMAS DENT, who died at the age of 61 on Monday last, was Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, Senior Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, and Chief Surgeon of the Metropolitan Police Force. Besides a series of letters on gunshot wounds in South Africa and many other medical

papers he was responsible for the Badminton book on 'Mountaineering,' and published a volume of similar sketches, 'Above the Snow Line.' He was an accomplished climber, a leading member of the Alpine Club, and an explorer in the Caucasus.

WE regret also to notice the death of Dr. Andrew Wilson, the popular lecturer and writer, which took place at North Berwick on Sunday last. Born in Edinburgh in 1852, Dr. Wilson came to be known to the public chiefly as a lecturer on physiology, health, and scientific subjects. He wrote several books on scientific and kindred topics, among them being 'Studies in Life and Sense,' 'Science Stories,' 'Chapters on Evolution,' 'Wild Animals and Birds: their Haunts and Habits,' 'The Student's Guide to Zoology,' and 'The Modern Physician.' For some time he was editor of *Health*, and he contributed largely to daily and weekly journals and the popular magazines.

## FINE ARTS

*The Church Plate of Breconshire.* By J. T. Evans. With the Chantry Certificates relating to the County of Brecon by the Commissioners of 2 Edward VI. (1548); Extracts from the Returns of Church Goods in 6 and 7 Edward VI. (1552-1553); Notes on Registers, Bells, and Families; and Appendix on the Saints of Breconshire by the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans. (Stow-on-the-Wold, Alden.)

THE REV. J. T. EVANS has now added a full account of the church plate of Breconshire to the several volumes of a like character dealing with the plate of other counties within the diocese of St. David's. Occasionally such volumes are the work of various authors, and hence somewhat capricious, and not altogether trustworthy; but Mr. Evans is an expert, and has himself visited each parish.

There is not a single piece of pre-Reformation plate left within the Archdeaconry of Brecon. The Elizabethan silver chalices are seven in number, and the paten-covers five; all these vessels, except two which are unstamped, bear the date 1576. There are a large number of seventeenth-century chalices and patens, several of which follow, more or less closely, the well-known Elizabethan shape. Of pewter vessels there are 6 chalices, 28 plates or patens, and 9 flagons extant in Breconshire; all these chalices or cups have ceased to be used for Eucharistic purposes, but to our mind honest, well-kept pewter is more desirable than electro-plate. Two interesting pewter plates at Llancaneion are inscribed "Jesus Hominum Salvator," and were made about 1680.

There are fifteen plates of the more notable specimens, but none of them has any remarkable features. Indeed, if the book had been strictly confined to altar vessels, there would have been scarcely sufficient interesting material to warrant its publication. But Mr. Evans has done wisely by including in his account of each parish a variety of notes on the bells and registers, as well as personal items

concerning incumbents or donors of plate. Certain extraneous matters are also introduced which add to the worth of the volume, such as the Chantry Certificates of 1548, and the returns of Church Goods, 1552-3. The first of these, though disappointingly meagre, are of somewhat exceptional interest. Thus at Brecknock particulars are given of the "Colledge callid Crist Colledge," founded a few years previously by Henry VIII. The object of the foundation was to provide "one Reider of Holy scripture, one gramer master, one husher, xx<sup>ii</sup> scollers, and one stipendarie prest." In the report it is stated, *inter alia*, that David Edwards the chaplain sang mass there daily and taught "the yonge Children resorting to the said scoule there a b c," receiving for the double duties a stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Evans reminds us that one of the purposes for which this school was founded was for the teaching of English to boys whom Dr. Rawlings, then Bishop of St. David's, represented as "a parcel of illiterate and beggarly savages." Times have since changed, for some three centuries later one of the avowed reasons for founding Llandovery was "to afford young Welshmen an opportunity of acquiring a grammatical as well as colloquial knowledge of the language of their forefathers"!

One long appendix has no connexion of any kind with churches or church plate; it consists of lists of 'Leading Breconshire Families,' from the days of Elizabeth to the present time. These lists, taken from various printed sources, are of no great value, and certainly Mr. Evans would have been well advised had he omitted the last stage of gentlefolk. This is of the date 1905, and professes to give those of Breconshire "entitled to the use of armorials and duly registered by the King's heralds." It is chiefly compiled from Mr. Fox-Davies's 'Armorial Families,' and is calculated to give rise to not a little dispute.

Better fitted to the nature of the volume is an entry from the churchwarden accounts of the year 1617: "Paid for a forme to sette before the Communicantes ijs. viij*d.*" This gives rise to a long and interesting note of some two pages, wherein Mr. Evans discusses houseling benches, houseling clothes, and the introduction of altar rails. This note, however, might, with advantage, have been considerably extended and somewhat amended. There is a good deal on this subject which has not hitherto been printed in early churchwarden accounts. In one respect Mr. Evans is clearly at fault. He argues that the houseling cloth of white linen held before communicants, or laid upon the flat surface of the kneeling bench, could not have been "for the prevention of particles of the consecrated bread being accidentally dropped, for the use of wafers or unleavened bread would have made this almost impossible." Contrariwise, many priests who are in the habit of communicating with wafer bread are well aware that it is possible for small particles to drop.



## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Anderson (A. J.), THE ROMANCE OF SANDRO BOTTICELLI**, woven from his Paintings. 10/6 net. Stanley Paul

An attempt to reconstruct the life of Botticelli from his paintings and contemporary Florentine events. As the story is one of deductions founded on facts, the author has thought it right to add at the end notes to each chapter.

**British Archaeological Association, PROCEEDINGS, NOTES, &c.**

Reprinted from the *Journal of the Association* for June.

**Cielkowska (Muriel), RODIN**, 2/6 net.

Methuen  
An addition worthy to rank with the "Little Books on Art." There is a good Bibliographical List and an index. The illustrations are admirable.

**Copping (Harold), CANADIAN PICTURES**, Thirty-Six Plates in Colour illustrating Canadian Life and Scenery, reproduced from Original Drawings, with Descriptive Letterpress by E. P. Weaver, 21/ net.

Religious Tract Society  
It is safe to say that, if this production is made available to the patrons of free libraries, village clubs, workmen's institutes, reading-rooms, and the like, it will be greatly in request. An emigration or shipping agent might well have these thirty-six pictures framed, with their appropriate pages of letterpress, and hung, gallery fashion, round his office or waiting-room. It would be hard to find a more attractive series for such a purpose. The Religious Tract Society has shown shrewd understanding of public requirements in issuing this portfolio; for the demand among the middle classes for information about Canada is very active just now, and that information is undeniably attractive when presented in a series of coloured pictures.

Mr. Harold Copping's name was already known in this connexion, from the illustrations in colour which he provided for his brother's recent book about Canada, 'The Golden Land.' With regard to the form of the collection we have one slight criticism to make: the flap at the foot of the portfolio makes the task of examining its contents less easy than it should be. Apart from this, the method of production is admirable.

Mr. Copping's studies of heads, and particularly that of an Indian child's head, are really excellent. In scenery he is less successful, and such pictures as that of Winnipeg are too vague and sketchy for inclusion in a collection which obviously is to be judged rather on the grounds of its practical usefulness than by purely artistic standards. Plates 3 and 4 hardly convey a correct impression of the dignity and importance of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa and Toronto. The text accompanying each plate is necessarily somewhat superficial, being confined to a few lines of explanatory generalization, but it is amiable matter and not misleading. Altogether, this production is likely, we think, to interest a large circle.

**Patterson (James), A HANDBOOK, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, TO THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, MONKWEARMOUTH**, 7d. net.

Sunderland, Hills & Co.  
This interesting church is one of the oldest in England, dating as it does from A.D. 672. The author gives an excellent outline of its history and a description of it at the present day.

**Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelæ, &c., in the British Museum, PART II.**, 50 Plates, 7/6 The Museum

This further instalment of the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the smaller monuments in our national collection deals with the texts of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Dynasties only, and with Part I. (reviewed in *The Athenæum* of August 12th last year) will, when complete, make up all those of the pre-Hyksos period which it is proposed to publish. The greater part of them are from what are known as Funerary Stelæ, and contain prayers that meals may be given in the next world to the *kas* or doubles of the dead with whose names they are inscribed. This is a practice which goes back to a very early period in Egyptian history, and was nowhere more closely followed than at Abydos, from which the majority of the stelæ here figured come. It would therefore be natural to conclude that most of the prayers would be addressed to Osiris, the great god of the dead, of whose worship Abydos was one of the chief seats.

Curiously enough, this is by no means exclusively the case, for the prayers here reproduced are often made to Osiris, indeed, but to other gods as well. Thus the stela of an official named Amenemhat, in the reign of the second king of the same name in the Twelfth Dynasty, couples with the name of Osiris the jackal god Apuat, whom it calls "Ruler of Abydos," Hekt the frog goddess, and Khnemu the ram god. The stela of another official named Tehaa in the succeeding reign omits Apuat altogether, and transfers the title of Ruler of Abydos to Osiris himself, whom it hails as Khent-Amenti, or Ruler of the Lower World. This confusion is increased by the stela of a lady named Nefertut, which cannot be exactly dated, but which seems to belong to the opening years of the Twelfth Dynasty, where the prayer is made to "Osiris-Khent-Amenti-Apuat, Lord of Abydos."

Another stela in this volume is that of Athi, son of Satsbek, which is dated in the fourteenth year of Usertesen or Senusert I. This must be at least twenty-eight years older than the stela of Amenemhat before mentioned; but it contains what Dr. Budge thinks to be the earliest mention of the composite god Amen-Ra, who, after the expulsion of the Hyksos, became the "King of the Gods," and was made out of Amen of Thebes and the Sun-God Ra of Heliopolis. Evidently the Twelfth Dynasty was an epoch of religious change, when the great priesthoods of the country came to see that their local worship could be united with advantage, and the memory of some of the older deities had begun to die out. Yet the last phenomenon was probably noticeable only with those gods for whom no place could be found in the myths or legends always dear to the common people.

Some of the stelæ here figured enable us to decide the order of succession of the kings in a dynasty. Thus the stela of the royal scribe Sa-menthut here published relates that the dead man was born under Amenemhat I., and was made scribe of the harem to Usertesen I., while the stela itself was erected in the third year of the king whom we call Amenemhat II. This gives us the order of the first three kings of the Twelfth Dynasty.

It only remains to say that the fifty stelæ which form this part are all carefully reproduced from drawings by Mr. E. J. Lambert, the inscriptions being copied by Mr. H. R. Hall, whose name is sufficient guarantee for their accuracy.

## THE MOORE EXHIBITION AT YORK.

In 1829 a Birmingham designer, William Moore (1790-1851), settled at York, where he made a considerable local reputation as a portrait painter in the style of Lawrence. He was a capable worker in oil and water-colour, but his chief claim to fame is as the father of a numerous artistic progeny. Five of his sons adopted the profession of their father, his thirteenth child being Albert Moore, the most celebrated of them all. Works by all five sons, as well as by the father, are included in the remarkable exhibition which opened last Monday at the York Art Gallery; and if the general effect of the exhibition is marred by inept arrangement, the overcrowding of the walls, and the jumbling together of works by different members of the family, it nevertheless contains so much of interest that it should attract a large number of visitors from all parts.

Edwin Moore (1813-93), the eldest son, may be briefly dismissed. He was a pupil of Prout, and his water-colours are near akin to those of J. D. Harding; and at his best, as in *Sketch for High Force and Shambles*, he shows himself an able exponent of this tradition. William Moore junior, the fourth son, was also a painter in water-colours, but his drawings of Swiss and other scenery are harder and more photographic than those of his brother, whom he cannot rival in the science of picture-making.

The surprise of the exhibition at York is provided by John Collingham Moore, the eighth son, whose sound and conscientious work, both in oil and water-colour, was undeservedly overshadowed during his lifetime by the more showy performances of his two younger brothers. His early portraits (e.g., No. 196) show that he began where his father left off as a follower of Sir Thomas Lawrence; but he soon broke away from the artificial prettiness of this tradition, and developed, especially in his oils, a graver and more austere style, approaching the early portraiture of G. F. Watts in its staidness and nobility. In middle life we may surmise Holbein to have been an inspiring influence with him. Certainly there are Holbeinesque qualities in his drawing of *Lady Green*, while the pose and flat decorative treatment of the figure in his full-length oil painting, *Mrs. George Blackall-Simonds*, suggest that the painter had in mind the 'Duchess of Milan.' In another oil painting, *Lady Green*, J. Collingham Moore anticipates Orchardson's favourite yellow scheme of colour, though here again the gravity of handling and rich quality of paint recall the early work of Watts. His water-colour portraits are equally distinguished, and perhaps have even greater charm in their gentle characterization and delicate precision of draughtsmanship. A few landscapes in the same medium have the same scholarly touch. Altogether this collection of his work proves J. Collingham Moore to have been an unusually refined and accomplished artist, who deserves a place in the public as well as the private collections of his country.

In their almost uniform presentation of equal parts of blue sea and clouded sky, the sea paintings of Henry Moore, the ninth and most successful son, tend to become monotonous. There is a certain decorative value in the weight of blue each painting carries, but the colour is essentially artificial, and its effectiveness is not dependent on its truth to nature. Considerable skill is shown in the drawing of the cumulus clouds which so often fill the upper half of his pictures; but this seems to be the result of a well-studied convention rather than of ever-fresh observation of nature. Again

and again (e.g., Nos. 18, 62, 116) we find the same cloud-forms repeated in different paintings. The painter is seen at his best in *Rough Weather in the Mediterranean*, a work of 1874; here the big planes in the water are felt and expressed with unusual subtlety. But after his election in 1885 to Academical honours, Henry Moore, like many other promising young Associates, was inclined to repeat past successes till they grew stale and mechanical. Occasionally he became criminally careless of values, as in *Land in Sight*, where the sea runs uphill from the bottom of the picture.

Albert Moore, we are apt to forget, had his early lessons in art from Etty at the York School of Design, and one small early work shows how much more he might have accomplished had he remained faithful to the vigour that animated his first master. *Wedded Lovers*, both in subject and treatment, betrays the influence of the Pre-Raphaelites, especially of the earlier works of Rossetti. In the subtle realization, yet complete subordination, of details in the elaborately patterned tablecloth and the tangle of underwood seen through the window, this exquisite little painting is comparable to the achievements of the minor Dutch masters. A larger early work, *Elijah's Sacrifice*, is also carried out in luscious paint of a quality rarely found in his later works. In these we are apt, rightly, to respect the designer rather than the painter. The form tends to become flaccid, and the colour cloying in its sweetness. It was Albert's gift for producing a charming arrangement of charming persons and objects which won him wide popularity and the respect of Whistler. The *Peacock Frieze* lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum is evidence that Whistler's admiration was not altogether disinterested. But with 'A Summer Night' and other famous works absent, there is perhaps insufficient material at York to estimate the place of Albert Moore. F. R.

### EXCAVATIONS AT ANTIOCH.

#### III.—THE HIERON OF MEN ASKAENOS.\*

THE HIERON is a quadrilateral measuring inside on the S.E. side 118 ft., on S.W. 230 ft., on N.W. 114 ft., and on N.E. 224 ft. The S.W. wall is about 19 ft. thick, the others about 5 ft. Along the inside of the N.E. and S.E. wall there was probably a light stoa 14 ft. broad, but no column-bases remain, and instead of a stoa perhaps there was only a walk 14 ft. broad, whose inner edge alone remains (the outer edge being the wall).

The age of the walls is undetermined; they were altered during the fourth century near the N. corner of the N.E. wall. A large platform was built outside the wall overlooking the Stadium, and a small door was made in the wall to give access to this platform; the wall was made thicker at this time, and a stone with inscription relating to agonistic victories of the second (or early third) century was built into the new part of the wall. Other fragments of similar inscriptions were found in the Hieron; these had been much broken, but they prove that the Hieron was used for similar purposes, and presented a similar appearance, in the second and in the fourth century. A head of the Emperor Verus was also found in the Hieron. On the whole, surprisingly little of this older state of the Hieron remained; and there can be no doubt that a very thorough renovation

took place later, during which most of the second-century equipment of the Hieron was removed.

There were two principal entrances to the Hieron, viz., in S.W. and S.E. walls. The former was the end of the Sacred Way leading from the city of Antioch. The Way approached from N.W., passed along in front of the W. corner and the S.W. wall to near the S. corner, when it ascended a flight of steps, and entered through a broad gateway into the Hieron. This was the entrance that we found first, and we were for many days under the impression that it was the only important way of access. When we found this gate, we observed at once that it had been built up, one of the stones which blocked it being actually a stone of the same wall, with a dedication to the god Men: this stone was placed on its side in the new wall. At first we supposed that this blocking of the broad gateway had been done for purposes of defence in some later time, when the Hieron was made into a fort; but, later, we were obliged to change our opinion. The Hieron was wrecked deliberately, and everything in it was smashed to small pieces, with the exception of the S.E. stoa or walk.

The results of excavation were at first disappointing, until we found a large cistern close inside the S.W. wall, 136 ft. long by 8 ft. broad. This cistern had been filled with scraps, fragments of architecture, large inscribed columns, pieces of votive inscriptions, &c. People who destroy the water supply, block the gate, smash utterly almost every tiny dedication, and remove almost every stone of the central Sanctuary (temple or altar?) are not trying to construct a fort, but to render uninhabitable for ever a seat of religion. They were successful; and there remains no sign that the Sanctuary was used during the Byzantine period. Coins tell the same tale. Many were picked up in the Hieron, but none seen by me could be dated later than the fourth century: a good many were too corroded to be dated exactly, but none had the look of Byzantine coinage (which is quite unmistakable); many were colonial, and some few, perhaps, autonomous pre-colonial. We found only two Byzantine coins, both in the church. These facts contrast markedly with finds in the lower city, in which Byzantine coins predominate. Monastic use of certain buildings alone is probable in later times, and the Hieron was not one of the buildings that were so used.

As the excavation proceeded, a scene of extraordinary desolation was revealed: and the circumstances left no doubt that the wrecking was the work of Christians in the fifth century. One statue alone was left intact: this purported to be a portrait-statue of Cornelia Antonia, whose name (in genitive) was inscribed on the plinth. The statue is 6 ft. 7 in. high, and is almost perfect. At some time, probably later than the destruction of the Hieron, it fell forward, slightly damaged the chin and nose, detached some small parts of the drapery, and broke the head and back of the shoulders from the body; but the break is of such a nature that the parts fit, and we set up the statue in its proper position, put the head on, and photographed the whole. Cornelia Antonia belonged to a known Antiochian family, and probably lived in the third or early fourth century. But the work is Greek in character and execution, and probably was an older statue appropriated as a compliment to Cornelia Antonia. It is an ideal, perhaps executed in the early first century A.D., after a well-known type, representing a lady fully

draped, raising one hand to her veil, and holding her outer garment in the other. It is graceful, gracious, simple, and dignified, a work of high interest and real beauty, showing the influence of older Greek models. It will (as I understand) be brought down to the Museum in Constantinople along with several other smaller pieces of merit. The pupils are marked by incision with the chisel, high on the eyeballs, so that the eyes are looking upwards. The work is calculated for the open air, and to be seen from the front or either side, but not from behind. When rightly placed at Constantinople, it will arouse much attention by its merit and by its almost perfect preservation.

Beside the statue of Cornelia Antonia there once stood another, probably of her husband, marked Tibereinos in genitive on the plinth. We found only the plinth and a few small scraps, including fragments of the ornate sacerdotal staff which Tibereinos carried. Pieces of similar staves were found elsewhere, though too small to permit restoration: probably the priest of Men carried such a staff. The difference of treatment accorded to the two companion statues, standing side by side, was perhaps due to Cornelia's upturned eyes, which seemed to mark her as a saint, while Tibereinos, as evidently a pagan priest, was broken and scattered all over the Hieron.

A very soft stone was favoured during the first and second centuries; and most of the inscriptions and architectural remains of that period have disintegrated. The earliest inscription is that of a freedman of (probably) the Emperor Claudius, who was *pragustator* and a *secretis*: Tacitus, 'Agr.' 4, mentions an Imperial freedman *ex secretioribus ministris*. It is remarkable that this freedman of Claudius had as his parents a *libertus* and *liberta* of the great Antiochian family Caristanii. Inscriptions of that period, however, are very rare at the Hieron, though they are numerous in the city of Antioch even earlier than Claudius.

There was a second gate in the S.E. wall, which we found only at the end of the excavation. Had we known sooner of its existence, we should have transported much more of the débris out of the Hieron. As there seemed to be no gate except the high gate with stairs in the S.W. wall, we had to content ourselves with shifting the débris from point to point in the Hieron, and we filled up the great cistern after emptying it. The wall stands everywhere to the height of 4 ft. or more. On the S.E. and N.E. sides, where there was a stoa or walk, it was covered with plaster and painted. The gate on S.E. leads upwards by a few steps in the direction of the modern village Gemen. There can be no doubt that Gemen is on or near the old administrative centre of the god's estate, γῆ Μηνός. The gate in the wall issued on an outer chamber, 24 ft. by 19 ft., the front of which was open and supported by two columns, giving the appearance of a *templum in antis*; the side-walls were covered with stucco and painted, except that the outer 5 ft. of each was coated with slabs of marble, all of which has disappeared.

The stoa or walk inside the S.E. wall ended in a small chamber within the thickness of the S.W. wall at the S. corner. This chamber was, perhaps, a small shrine of the goddess who was associated with Men under the name Demeter. The priest of the god was officially styled priest of the Patrios Theos Men and of the goddess Demeter. Here was found a small fragment of a statue of the goddess, less than half lifesize.

W. M. RAMSAY.

\* For Sir W. M. Ramsay's previous letters see *Athen.*, July 13 ('The Name of St. Luke') and Aug. 10 ('Quirinius, Governor of Syria').



## NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF WESTMORLAND.

AMONG the great number of people who continuously visit the Lakeland district there cannot fail to be some ecclesiologists and architectural students. But this class of visitor is usually repelled from any kind of church investigation owing to the exaggerated views of guide-book writers. One, for instance, goes so far as to say of Cumberland that "most of the parish churches are hideous"; whilst a recent writer, who ought to have known better, has put it on record that one of the chief characteristics of Westmorland, outside the works of nature, is "the very simple and humble style of its churches." Contrariwise, I contend, having a fair knowledge of churches in all English counties, that Cumberland, and especially Westmorland, have much that is of value and undoubted interest in their church fabrics.

Having recently made a considerable stay in Lakeland, and revisited a large number of the leading churches, I thought that it might be useful to justify my contention, on this occasion so far as Westmorland is concerned.

Every one, however, who has any extensive knowledge of that county will be ready to admit that interesting old manor houses are more numerous than church fabrics. Occasionally the former are notable where the latter are small and meagre, or rebuilt upon poor lines, as at Kentmere, Killington, or Selside. The long post-Reformation period of Elizabeth's reign was characterized here, as elsewhere, by a general neglect of churches and a great attention to big residential houses. Moreover, about 25 small churches have been rebuilt and others restored out of recognition. Nevertheless, in this small county there are at least 28 old churches which will well repay investigation in whole or in part. These are at Appleby (two churches), Barton, Beetham, Bolton, Brough, Brougham, Burton-in-Kendal, Cliburn, Clifton, Crosby Garrett, Crosby Ravensworth, Grasmere, Heversham, Kendal, Kentmere, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Kirkby Thore, Long Marton, Lowther, Milburn, Morland, Ormside, Orton, Shap, Warcop, and Windermere.

As to pre-Norman work, there is no doubt that the bell-chamber windows of the tower of Morland are Saxon; and it is possible that the lower part of the masonry of this tower on the north side is yet earlier Saxon. The lower part of the tower of Beetham also appears to be Saxon; and traces of presumed work of that style have been noted by some experts at the great church of early foundation at Kirkby Stephen. Remains of pre-Norman work can clearly be traced in the fabric of the much-restored ancient church of St. Michael, Appleby, or Bongate, including a "hogback" gravestone over a north doorway, serving as a tympanum. Then, again, at Long Marton the remarkable rudely carved tympana of the original south and west entrances are possibly Saxon, or, if not, very early Norman; the long-and-short work of the north-east quoins of the nave seems to confirm the first conjecture.

The almost certain presence of pre-Norman stone churches, however rude, on other sites, may with safety be assumed from the early well-carved remains of a monumental character at Burton-in-Kendal, Heversham, Kirkby Stephen, and Lowther; probably also from the early incised sundials in the fabrics of Bolton, Cliburn, and Milburn.

As to Norman work, the remains are considerable. At Barton, between Penrith

and Pooley Bridge, within easy reach of all Ullswater visitors, is a highly interesting church. In its origin it consisted of chancel, nave, and central tower. The tall narrow arch on the west side of the tower was only 7 ft. wide. As the church grew in the thirteenth century, a wider archway was needed, and a low one was constructed the whole width of the tower, leaving a considerable section of the Norman archway above. This upper part was undoubtedly built-up, but at some restoration it was opened out, presenting a most queer effect of a narrow round-headed arch above one that is wide and pointed. Much the same thing can be noticed at the church of Crosby Garrett, which is so strangely perched on a lofty mound overlooking the village. There the upper part of the tall Norman arch into the chancel remains blocked up, but can be readily noticed on the chancel side. This church also possesses a singularly fine Norman arcade between the nave and the north aisle, though the aisle itself has been rebuilt. At Beetham there are a good late Norman south arcade and a rich south doorway. Other excellent work of this period can be seen at Bolton, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Cliburn, Crosby Ravensworth, Long Marton, Lowther, Milburn, Morland, and notably at Kirkby Lonsdale. At the west end of St. Lawrence's, Appleby, some remains can be traced of the original Norman church, which was burnt down by William, King of Scotland, when the town was sacked in 1174. It was rebuilt by Henry II. in 1176, when a tower was added at the west end; much of the lowest stage is of that period.

Of Early English work of the thirteenth century there is a good deal still extant. There are a beautiful south porch and doorway of this style at St. Lawrence's, Appleby; foundations and some arcades at Kendal; aisles at Barton; chancel (restored) at Warcop; and other details at Grasmere, Heversham, and Kirkby Lonsdale. There is singularly little of the Decorated or fourteenth-century style either in Westmorland or Cumberland.

A good deal of rebuilding was carried out in the fifteenth and early sixteenth century on Perpendicular lines. There is much of this date at St. Lawrence's, Appleby, Grasmere, Kendal, Brough (late), Kirkby Stephen, and Crosby Ravensworth. At the last of these churches much good work was carried out towards the end of the fifteenth century by Sir Lancelot Threlkeld. The chapel on the north side of the chancel has the arms of Threlkeld impaling those of Bromflete and Vesey. This denotes his marriage with Margaret, widow of Lord Clifford, slain at the battle of Towton Moor, 1461; she was the daughter and heiress of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey. The fine embattled west tower of Kirkby Stephen, 75 ft. high exclusive of pinnacles, was begun in 1498, after the collapse of the central tower of Early English date. Kendal is a noble example of a great parish church in the Perpendicular style; it dates from 1440 to the end of the century. The church forms a great parallelogram, 140 ft. from east to west, with a width of 103 ft.; it has four aisles co-extensive with the nave and chancel, a west tower, and a porch at the west end of the outer south aisle.

As to monuments, there are a great variety of early incised slabs, notably at Brougham, where the most interesting are covered over by a series of trap-doors in the chancel. The stone effigies are of considerable interest. At St. Lawrence's, Appleby, is an elaborate table-tomb bearing the effigy of Margaret Russell, widow of George, third Earl of

Cumberland, 1616. Opposite to this is another table-tomb, with effigy of her daughter, the celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died in 1673. On the sill of an arch on the south side of the chancel is the rude effigy of a female with covered head, and bearing on her breast a foliated cross. At St. Michael's, Appleby, is the effigy of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Roos, who married Thomas, Lord Clifford; he was slain in 1393, but his wife survived him thirty-one years. At Beetham are the mutilated figures of a knight and his lady of the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Kendal has the alabaster effigy of a child, Walter Strickland, 1656. At Kirkby Stephen are the effigy of Sir Richard de Musgrave, 1420, and also the effigies of Thomas, first Lord Wharton, with his two wives, recumbent on a very large table-tomb. There is a recumbent much-mutilated effigy of a lady against the outer south wall of Milburn Church.

Only two brass effigies seem worth naming. At the rebuilt church of St. Theobald, Great Musgrave, is a small brass with kneeling effigy to Thomas Ouda, 1500, rector, and official of both bishop and archdeacon of Carlisle. At Morland is a palimpsest brass to John Blyth, vicar of Morland for 35 years 14 days; he died in 1562. On the reverse are two men in armour, probably father and son, c. 1520. Against the east wall of Barton Church is an inscription on brass to Francisca Dawes, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, 1673. After a Latin record occur the following marvellous lines in rhymed English:—

Under this stone Reader Intend doth lye  
beauty and vertues true Epitomy.  
Att her appearance the Noone Sun  
blushed and shrunk in 'cause quite outdone.  
In her concenter'd did all graces dwell,  
God pluckt my Rose yt he might take a smell.  
I'll say noe more but weeping wish I may  
Sonne w<sup>th</sup> thy Deare chaste ashes come to lay.

J. CHARLES COX.

## Fine Art Gossip.

THE NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY OF ART will hold the sixth exhibition of its members' works in the picture galleries of the Crystal Palace. The exhibition will open on November 1st, and close on the last day of the year.

THE fine full-length portrait of Count Giambattista Vailletti by Fra Vittore Ghislandi, called Frate Galgario, which was seen at the Portrait Exhibition at Florence last year and excited great admiration, has been acquired for the Venice Academy. An attempt had been made to sell the picture and send it out of the country, but this was frustrated by the vigilance of the authorities.

PROF. F. BECKER publishes in the *Kunstchronik* of July 26th a brief note on his discovery of a signed work by Cranach the younger in the Palace at Altenburg, where it hung covered with dust and without a frame, neglected and unrecognized. It has now been carefully cleaned, and proves to be in fairly good condition. It represents a full-length figure of the Infant Saviour standing upon a skull and a serpent as the Conqueror of death and sin, and in the act of blessing the little St. John. An altered copy of this picture, dating from the seventeenth century, was in the collection of Sir Charles Turner, which was sold in 1908.

THE *Kunstchronik* also refers to the acquisition by the Kunstgewerbe Museum at Cologne of an interesting cross, which comes from Heimbach, near Neuwied, and

is fully described in the 'Kunstdenkmäler des Regierungsbezirks Coblenz.' It bears an inscription recording the names of the two donors—"Henricus pastor in heymbach, henricus dominus de Ysenburg"—who are represented on two enamel plaques which decorate the cross. It is known as the Cross of Count Isenburg.

SIR GASTON MASPERO's annual survey of Egyptological works is rather earlier than usual this year. He has many praises for Dr. Naville's publication of the Funerary Papyri of Kamara and Nesikhonsu, and for Dr. Wallis Budge's Coptic Biblical Texts in the British Museum. He also bears generous witness to the care and pains which Mr. Griffith has bestowed upon the attempt to interpret the Meroitic or Ethiopian script of which Prof. Garstang's and Mr. Crowfoot's researches have given us many examples, although he makes it clear that this has not yet gone so far as actual translation into English. With regard to Dr. Randall MacIver's Nubian explorations, he points out that they have cleared up several historical points. For instance, the inscription on a tomb at Buhen proves that the Pharaoh known as Siptah-Mineptah bore at the beginning of his reign the name of Rameses-Siptah.

He is rightly severe on the rigid system of dating by pottery current some fifteen years ago, and points out that the black-topped pots once thought to be proto-dynastic, or even prehistoric, were made in Egypt at least as late as the Twelfth Dynasty, while the black incised pottery said to be typical of the Hyksos period was common, as Dr. MacIver has shown, in Nubia throughout the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Dynasties.

M. MAUGET has lately examined the question of enamels in Roman times, as exemplified in a Gallo-Roman workshop for mosaics which he has discovered near St. Ménehould. He points out that the colours present a perfect series of gradations, showing a perfection of the colour-sense and a mastery of the technical processes involved for which we were hardly prepared. He thinks the art of enamelling was in the first instance derived from Egypt, where it was practised under the Saite Dynasty, but that its original home was probably Persia. He says that the Gallo-Roman enamels were enamels in every sense of the word, and that it is curious that their makers never thought of applying them to pottery, as he has done with complete success. The workshop in question was, according to him, used for the manufacture of mosaics only.

CHESTER, or Deva, was occupied by the Twentieth Legion, first as a camp, and later as a fort. The Infirmary Field is supposed to have served as a Roman burial and parade ground, and later to have been used as a place for interment of victims of the plague. In June, 1885, railway operations disclosed several Roman tombs with terracotta lamps, clay vessels, and coins of Domitian.

In the recent excavation due to the extension of Chester Infirmary the graveyard of the Twentieth Legion has again been disturbed. Bronze coins of Antoninus Pius and Commodus have been found, and some of the graves have Roman roofing tiles bearing the stamp of the Twentieth Legion. Prof. Newstead, who has examined the remains, believes that the Infirmary Field was not a plague burial-place, but solely used for Roman interments.

## Musical Gossip.

A NOVELTY last Thursday week at the Promenade Concerts was M. George Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody in D, No. 2. Like the No. 1 heard last season, it is based on delightful Roumanian folk-songs. The music is clever and well scored, but not altogether convincing. M. Enesco is only 30, and has not yet fully displayed his individuality. A Roumanian by birth, he studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Marsick, Fauré, and Massenet. The programme included ballet music from Massenet's 'Le Cid.'

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY open their forty-second season at the Marlborough Theatre next Monday. The works to be given during the week are familiar, with one exception, Boito's 'Mefistofele,' which will, of course, be performed in English. The first rendering in English of Wolf-Ferrari's 'The Jewels of the Madonna' is announced, while the promised revival of Mozart's 'Magic Flute' is good news.

MASSENET was buried last Saturday in the small cemetery at Egreville (Seine-et-Marne), the quiet village in which he had a château, where he worked free from the distractions of Paris.

Two interesting letters have recently appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* concerning locks of Beethoven's hair. The first, from Mr. Algernon Ashton, mentions a lock of Beethoven's hair in the possession of Herr Paul Hiller, son of the well-known composer and writer Ferdinand Hiller. This the latter, then a boy of 16, was permitted to cut off on March 27th, 1827, the day after the composer's death; and many years afterwards he presented this precious relic to Paul. Mr. Ashton mentions two small locks in the Beethoven Museum at Bonn, but considers the Hiller lock "the only one in private possession."

Three days later Mr. W. A. Jewson wrote concerning a lock of hair encased in a silver medallion with an inscription on the reverse side stating

"that it was presented, on the death of the great master, by Herr Stumpff (Beethoven's close friend, present at his death) to Mrs. Anderson, then Court pianiste and teacher to the Royal family of the late Queen Victoria. At her death it came into the possession of my mother (her niece), who subsequently bequeathed it to me."

There seems no doubt that this lock is a genuine relic, but the statement that Stumpff was present at Beethoven's death is incorrect, since he was in London at that time. Beethoven wrote to Moscheles a week before his death: "I hope shortly to return my thanks to Sir George Smart and Mr. Stumpff." This letter was enclosed in another written by Schindler himself to Moscheles, telling him of Beethoven's approaching end. In it he says:—

"His letter to you was dictated, with the exception of a few words at the beginning, verbatim by himself. It is, no doubt, his last letter, though he whispered to me to-day, in a broken manner, 'to write.....to Sir G. Smart.....Stumpff.'"

There is a postscript to this letter:—

"I have just left Beethoven. He is now certainly dying; before this letter is beyond the walls of the city the great light will have become extinct for ever. He is now in full possession of his senses. The enclosed hair I have just cut from his head. I hasten to dispatch this letter, in order to run to him. God bless you."

It is most likely that Moscheles gave it to Stumpff.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Pinero (Arthur W.), PRESERVING MR. PANMURE, A COMIC PLAY,** paper, 1/6; cloth, 2/6 Heinemann

We noticed this piece at length on January 28th, 1911. It is styled "a comic play," but offers the sort of comedy which makes in places for discomfort. Joseph, the heroine, is heavily penalized for being pretty, and, though she is finally justified against the querulous and sanctimonious lord of the home in which she is governess, her choice of a husband seems somewhat cynical and even unnatural. She takes the obviously boring M.P. instead of his secretary, a younger man who has gaiety and the chivalry to sacrifice himself to get her out of a difficulty. Yet, perhaps, she had been goaded by her troubles into a feeling that a safe and rich husband was the one thing worth securing. It is a bitter conclusion, a severe comment on the behaviour of the well-to-do towards those of their own class who are reduced to earn their living.

The fun of the piece is excellent, and Sir Arthur makes his points with a neatness which reads well off the stage.

**Shakespeare's Comedy of A Midsummer Night's Dream,** edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Ernest Clapp Noyes, 1/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co. This little book, one of the publishers' "Pocket Series of English Classics," is intended for schools, and aims at providing "all necessary information not to be found in an ordinary dictionary." The notes are satisfactory, though we think they might have been improved by the use of illustration and derivation, e.g., in such an instance as the brief "Weeds. Garments." That the edition is not English is shown by various touches like the note on "squash," and the odd adjective "ill-kempt" applied to Stratford in Shakespeare's day. The Introduction has a sadly stodgy opening, but is otherwise very readable. The 'Critical Comments' quoted, apart from Hazlitt's, do not impress us, and some improvement might, we think, have been discovered on the prose of Augustine Skot-towe. The questions in the Notes and elsewhere are a little depressing. Could not a teacher be left to invent them himself?

**Shakespeare, THE LIFE OF HENRY THE FIFTH,** edited by F. J. Furnivall, with Introduction by F. W. Clarke.

Chatto & Windus This is the latest addition to "The Old-Spelling Shakespeare." Mr. Clarke's Introduction is brief, and does not strike us as inspired concerning Henry V. He gives, however, a useful statement of the differences of text between the First Quarto of 1600 and the First Folio, and refers readers to the views of that sound judge Mr. P. A. Daniel. At the end are two pages of Notes, the most interesting point being the bad French of the play.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. B.—V. S.—Received. S. H.—C. B.—Many thanks. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books. We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures &c.

For Index to Advertisers see p. 231.



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**ST. JOHN HANKIN**

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